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NEW DANCE TENDENCIES.

INFLUENCE OF THE RIVIERA

SEASON: NEW SIDESTEPS.

When the London season opens and dancing begins in earnest we are likely to see some interesting developments, small but distinctive—legacies in the main from the Riviera season (writes an Observer correspondent). The English influence prevails in most of the fashionable ballrooms at Nice, Monte Carlo, Mentone, Cannes, and other resorts along the Cote d'Azur. Many of the exhibition dancers are English, and a fair proportion of the professional partners in attendance in restaurant and casino ballrooms are English also. With a few exceptions, the dance bands are French; but these French musicians have learnt to curb the Gallic tendency to play fast and with a "jiggy" rhythm, and in all practical purposes the music is the same as one dances to in town ballrooms.

Nevertheless, dancing on the Riviera has its effect on step, if not on style. Any number of British visitors dance with French professional partners and watch foreign exhibition couples, and the British professionals too get new ideas and pick up new tricks. In consequence, the general run of dancing that one saw in the trips between Mentone and Cannes during the winter was sensibly affected. A couple of years ago the new tricks might have been dropped when people got home again from the sunny coasts. Now they will stick for several reasons—the chief being that fox-trotting and waltzing in the new manner has become rather monotonous, and any variation that gives a new and piquant interest to these dances is quite eagerly welcomed in ballrooms at home.

SPINNING AND "OXFORD WALK"

Spinning is one of the new things for which the Riviera season is mainly responsible. It was dropped in town five years ago, and many of the younger generation have never done it. On the Riviera I saw it being indulged in—and by English couples—very freely. Done well, it is effective and amusing; it is astonishing in what a small, cramped space these swift, exhilarating, complete turns can be done. But spinning by inexperienced or unpracticed couples means cannon, kicks, elbow bangs, and quite possibly, falls. On the whole, it is perhaps not a variation to encourage.

A very slow, dragging walk during which the couple may either hold themselves in the normal dance position or sway from the waist backwards and forwards, is another innovation. I have heard it called the "Oxford Walk," and it seems to be highly popular with the type of young man who goes in for "Oxford trousers" and the type of young woman who has her hair done in a "garcon." It probably owes its inspiration to the now defunct Blues. We are going to see a lot of this fox-trot variation in town this year.

"ECHELON" DANCING

Then there is "echelon dancing," with the man occasionally slipping his partner to one side, so that instead of dancing toe to toe they dance alongside on another for a few steps—still facing, of course, in opposite directions. Quite a number of dancers evidently find this an agreeable distraction; it has the additional advantage of being very easy, once the knack is acquired.

And, finally, there is quite a crop of new sidesteps, neat and intriguing, but most of them needing assurance and unusual adroitness to do effectively. At places like the Cafe de Paris, the Ambassadeurs and Ciro's in Monte Carlo, and the Metropole and Maxim's in Cannes, one could see the sidestep develop visibly through the season. Couples who had not a sidestep in their repertoire in December, by February had picked up and perfected three or four. Sidesteps owe their popularity to the crowded conditions in most private and almost all club and restaurant ballrooms, and to the necessarily restricted dance space of the enbrets. They are useful when one has to pause, mark time, or stop, or when the crush is so great that the general movement is slow and the space too limited for straightforward "free" dancing. Style makes or mars the sidestep. It is very hard to do in a way that does not look merely tricky, which is the worst fault one can commit in latter-day dancing.

ACROBATICS

Acrobatic exhibition dancing is another development which has found a forcing-house in the Riviera season. Personally, I am not fond of the wilder types of show dancing which have enjoyed a vogue on the Riviera, at the Regain in Paris, and are now coming to London. I fail to appreciate the sight of a girl being swung round and round, first high, then almost brushing the floor, by a muscular partner who grasps her by one ankle and one wrist and himself twirls with her. I would rather see her dance. Nor am I conscious of an extra thrill when an exhibition couple, in the midst of a delightfully dreamy waltz, suddenly give a tense little bound and turn a cartwheel. If these extravaganzas meet with a welcome in town I am afraid that exhibition dancing is going to be spoilt for those who appreciate it at its best. Fortunately, not all dance couples have succumbed to the general trend.

LATE SIRDAR'S ESTATE

Major-General Sir Lee Oliver Fitz-Maurice Stack, G.B.E., C.M.G., Sirdar and Governor-General of the Sudan, who was murdered in Cairo in November at the age of 56, left unsettled property in England of the gross value of £19,083, with net personally £16,671.

I profoundly distrust logic when applied to politics, and all English history justifies me.—Mr. Austen Chamberlain.

THE TYRANNY OF BRIDGE.

[BY MAX PEMBERTON.]

I am waiting for the professor who will hold an examination and grant diplomas to young people seeking to qualify as social success. Papers, it appears, would have to be set in many subjects. The art of flirtation and of the mixing of cocktails and certainly the obsession of bridge would have to be included. Socially our candidates would have to prove that they could talk horse-racing to duchesses and pat-ball to aristocrats—but, unquestionably, our professor would come to the conclusion that the chief social gifts of the day concern the making of love and of no triumph.

Here he is said that I myself think bridge an admirable game, especially when I am winning. Nothing better for the wet afternoon in the remote country house has been discovered; and when we remember the countless bores who but for bridge would have discussed "with us such lively subjects as baptismal regeneration, or the later developments of relativity, we may take off our hats to the pastime.

MONEY-GRABBING OBSESSION.

This being admitted, there are yet certain facts which are obvious and not to be denied even by the devotees of an admirable game. We can have too much of any good thing; and certainly we can have too much bridge. Some men, I fear, are obsessed by it, and a great many women. Look at the clubs flourishing in nearly every suburb, at the strange and weird ladies who frequent them, and then try to realise how some of these people live.

Assuredly there is neither winter nor summer upon their horizon. If they go to bed late, they do not rise early, and, as for having any time for the useful occupations of life, they would flout the idea. No sooner is lunch hurriedly swallowed than these people are off to the local bridge club and, but for a hasty dinner or an occasional dance, they will remain at their clubs until twelve or one o'clock in the morning. Recreation the thing is not. It is just a determined endeavour to win some of their neighbours' money and to put with as little as possible of their own.

I have watched some of these young women closely in recent months and remained astonished at their folly. Before they took up bridge many of them were aware that they were alive. They played lawn tennis decently, rode horses, upon occasion, knew the difference between a rose and a cabbage and could, if the fact were pointed out to them, perceive that the sun shone and the sky was blue.

Then, one day, they began to talk about bridge. Somebody had taught them to play, and they knew enough about it to play, and they knew enough about it to revolve more than three times during the evening. Soon, they perceived they danced less and played cards more frequently. They began to develop the eye of the ferret and the claw of the hawk. There was no longer any sunshine in their sky, and if you told them that Shakespeare was dead they merely remarked, "Oh! really!"

SAVAGE SPINSTERS.

This trend has cost many a young woman her good looks, and many more will pay that price for such an obsession. Even the Amazonian maiden, who used to have a forehead drive like Tilden's and could lift her husband over a gate, soon pales in that dim but not religious light, and need for a union to prevent the abuse of the lipstick quickly becomes apparent.

Sitting hour after hour in an atmosphere that is poisonous, drinking cocktails which carry more than a suspicion of "a dash," staring at the "pips" with the eyes of a hungry raven, the new Melpomene is developed while Cupid sulks in a secret orchard. No good to him are these savage spinsters who would merely cry "double" if the last great "no trump" were sounded. There is nothing human in these faces, and the devil himself, for all I know to the contrary, may be mixing the cocktails and answering the telephone.

Men are not as bad as this, though there are weeks when bridge obsesses them and they become a nuisance to their friends. It is then that they fail to perceive how many interests go to the making of the full life, and that he who spends most of his hours at the card-table is hardly contributing much to the common weal—or, indeed, serving any useful purpose.

PRISONERS OF DARKNESS.

In country houses an uncontrolled passion for bridge is often a great nuisance. I went down some weeks ago to a fine old house some thirty miles from town and much hoped that my host would be able to show me the beauties of its antiquity. Nothing of the kind, alas, happened. No sooner had we finished lunch than some of the other guests began to clamour for "bridge," and "bridge" it had to be.

And there we sat, miserable prisoners of this fatal obsession, while outside there were daffydow dillies swaying in the kindly breeze and the cat was chasing yellow-hammers across the lawn. A great game, truly—but one which carries all the elements of a national peril. Even the gamins of the gutter plays "pitch-and-toss" in the sunshine and sometimes in the rain; the bookmaker shouts from the top of a stool, and his fringes are filled with good fresh air; we follow First League matches in the open, and we breathe while they excite us. But bridge makes us prisoners of darkness, and many a man in Hadley-street must be growing rich because "she is overcalling her constitution and is going light every time."—Daily Mail.

Surely the soundest policy is to take some of the surplus population of this country and to place them in the undeveloped parts of the Empire rather than retain them at home and demoralise them with the dolo.—Sir Edward Lucas.

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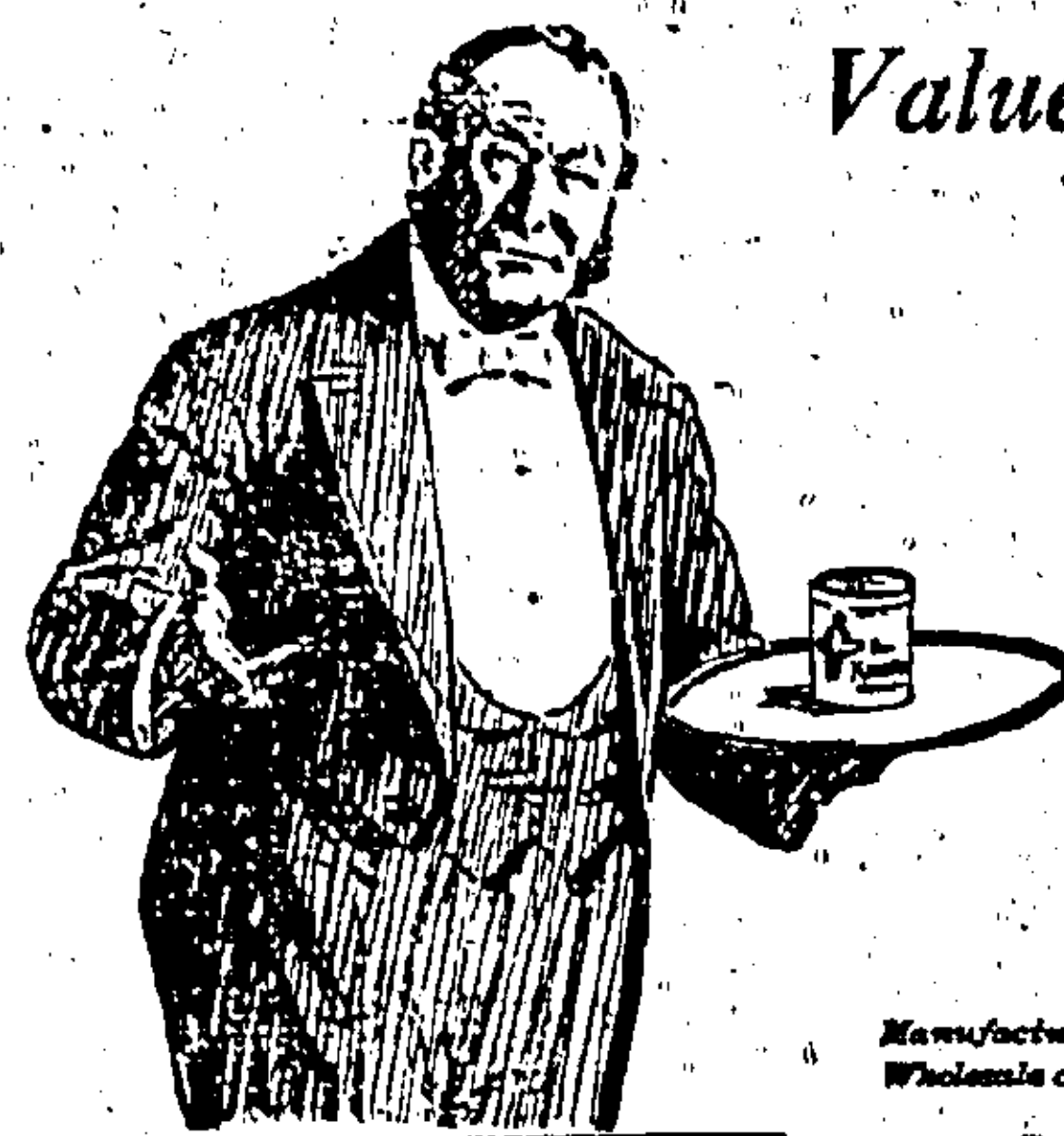
13, PEKING ROAD, SHANGHAI.

BOXING.

JACK DEMPSEY'S POSITION.

Jack Dempsey is not doing himself any
good by refusing to defend the world's
heavyweight championship.Some of those who follow boxing closely
forgive the inactivity of Dempsey by ac-
cepting his excuses that there is no one
for him to fight, but others less interest-
ed in the game, who considered Dempsey
as a public character, look upon his ex-
cuses as an indication of evasion.There are many smart boxing men who
believe that Harry Wills and Tom Gib-
bons are not dangerous challengers and
that Dempsey has just reasons to take
little interest in the attempts being made
to force him to fight. There are many
more, however, of the opinion that Demp-
sey is avoiding Wills and Gibbons and
that he has become just another one of
those careful champions who will not take
a chance.Although he has always been criticized
for refusing to defend his title against a
real challenger, Dempsey has been a pop-
ular champion until recently and he
could have made a record as one of the
few real champions if he had not been
so unreasonable about purses and so
cautious about accepting matches.It is becoming more and more appar-
ent that Dempsey never will fight Harry
Wills. If he doesn't, he always will have
to hear the accusation that he was afraid
of Wills and that he wasn't the daring
champion that he was thought to be be-
fore he became a millionaire fighter.There are many reasons to believe that
Dempsey is not afraid of Wills. Those
who know the champion intimately and
who have been around him when he was
training feel sure that he doesn't fear a
man in the world. There must be some
reason, however, for his refusal to fight
Wills. If he wasn't afraid of the Negro
champion, why did he turn down a fight
that certainly would have drawn a world's
record gate?Possibly there were political reasons
that prevented promoters from making
the match several years ago. Dempsey
claims that the New York Boxing Com-
mission refused to permit the match several
years ago after the same commission had
forced him to sign a paper on which he
agreed to accept the challenge of Wills
when a promoter made a suitable offer.
William Muldoon, who was chairman of
the commission at that time, claims that
the commission do not interfere with the
match, but that Dempsey blocked it him-
self with a demand for an exorbitant
purse that no sane promoter could offer.Dempsey will have some supporters in
the contention that the New York Box-
ing Commission has no right to handle
his business affairs and has no authority
in placing him on the ineligible list. The
duty of the commission, however, is not
to protect champions at the expense of
challengers but to see that the law is ad-
ministered fairly to all parties. It
certainly is not unfair for any commission
to ask that champion to live up to a
section of the law that requires him to
defend his title once in each six months.The champion may ridicule the New
York Commission for setting him down,
but he will not laugh if he intends to
fight again. His manager may talk about
the big offers from other States, but un-
less Dempsey has changed his mind, radi-
cally about the sum of money he is en-
titled to, he will have to fight in New
York. No other State can pay the freight.

THE PATRIARCH TIKHON.

A VENERABLE FIGURE OF THE
RUSSIAN CHURCH.After a brief reign of eight sorely
troubled years, the Patriarch Tikhon has
passed away at the age of sixty. His
enthronement in the anxious months after
the overthrow of the Tsardom, and when
the provisional Kerensky Government was
already tottering to its fall, appealed to
the imagination of the world. For the
first time in many centuries the Great
Russian Church, with its venerable tradi-
tions reaching back in legend to Apostolic
days, was freed from the domination of
the secular power. Men asked what she
would do with her freedom and whether
she possessed the spiritual and temporal
qualifications which would enable her to
rise at once to the height of the new
position in which she suddenly found her-
self. She had sunk into being in many re-
spects a mere department of State. There
had been no Patriarch since 1721, when
Peter the Great suppressed an institution
which had exercised immense political
power in the past, and which he feared
might aspire to such power in the future.
A Church Council met in Moscow in 1917
and revived the office in the person of
Archbishop Tikhon. Even a great
Churchman would probably have failed
to cope with the persecution which the
Bolshevik Government directed ruthlessly
against all forms of Christian belief, and
neither by nature nor by training had the
new Patriarch the aptitudes and qualities
of a great Churchman. He raised his
voice loudly in protest against the wicked-
ness perpetrated under his eyes. He was
arrested and kept a prisoner during more
than a year for the boldness with which
he had borne testimony against it. His
life was in imminent peril, and perhaps
for the first time since the Reformation
the Pope, the Archbishop of Canterbury,
and the Free Churches made simultaneous
protest against an outrage done to Chris-
tianity. The Patriarch's life was spared,
and he survived his imprisonment long
enough to see the complete failure of the
"Living Church," which the Soviet Gov-
ernment had organized to undermine the
national faith, and to be consoled by the
veneration and the love of ever-growing
multitudes of his countrymen. Christians
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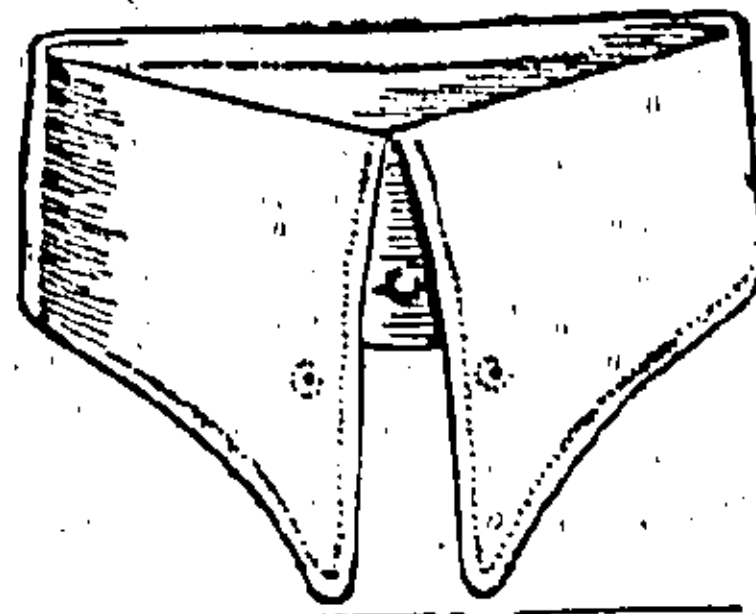
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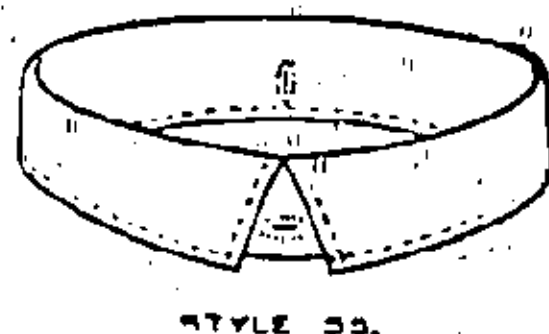
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THE WEIR STEEL HOUSES.
A CRITICAL SITUATION.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, April 29th.

Glasgow and Lanarkshire bid fair to be the cockpit for the dispute over the steel houses. The findings of the Government Court of Inquiry, in favour of the construction of this type of house opens the way for Glasgow Corporation to go ahead with its scheme for the erection of experimental Weir steel dwellings. But the operatives are adamant in their attitude that building trade wages shall be paid and a union conditions must be observed in the construction of the houses, and they have the sympathetic support of a large body of building employers. Should a start be made with these steel dwellings, without the operatives' demands being met, therefore, there will be a stoppage of work at all the Glasgow Corporation housing schemes. The crisis, of course, will rapidly affect all the rest of Scotland, and is certain to spread to England.

The Court of Inquiry supports the contention of Lord Weir that the work is not "building work" in the ordinary sense of the term, and that the operatives' claim that building trade conditions must be observed is inadmissible. They describe the Weir scheme as "a serious attempt, conceived on scientific lines, to organise productive power to meet the present emergency," and they see no reason why it "should not be fully developed as an auxiliary and emergency scheme side by side with the present development of the building industry." The Court gives striking examples to illustrate their view. They say they consider that Lord Weir has devised a way of supplementing the supply of houses by utilising the methods of the engineering trade much as the latter in the production of motor vehicles and steel bridges are doing work that was formerly done on a smaller scale and by different methods by wheelwrights and masons respectively. The component parts of the new-type house are to be produced in factories on mass production principles, and they can be assembled without the employment of building trade labour. Accordingly the conclusion is that Lord Weir is justified in his contention that neither their production nor their erection is "building work" in the ordinary sense. The attitude of the building operatives may be given in a couple of sentences uttered by their own leader: "The cost of labour in putting up a Weir house, was, as Lord Weir had himself admitted, only £75, while in constructing a 2400 brick and stone house the cost was £150. They would thus see what plunder Lord Weir got out of it. When he said plunder he meant profit it came to the same thing." The reply to this gross misrepresentation is that the difference between £75 and £150 does not go into the pocket of Lord Weir or of any other engineer; in natural course it passes on to the future owners, the Town Councils or County Councils who have ordered the houses, and ultimately benefits the tenants.

WHY SCOTS ARE SCOTS.

An interesting study of Scotland and the Scots has come from the pen of Dr. J. M. Bulloch, a distinguished Scot and a well-known journalist. Quoting Mr. Bulloch, that "the works of men are mysteriously consonant with the soil from which they spring," Dr. Bulloch says that this is especially true of Scotland. The soil, hardly anywhere or to any extent of the highest quality, has made the Scot and the Scot has made the soil, the interaction forming, and continuing to condition, the very foundations of the national character. The Scot has not only had to conquer the soil; he had always to go on conquering it in conquest by reason of the climate, for nature is perpetually attempting to thwart all his art, and he must never relax his vigilance to defeat that project, so that the necessity for industry, and for the exercise of very alert brains remains a constant factor in the struggle for the existence of those who still live in Scotland, while the exercise of both qualities for many centuries remains part of the mental equipment of those who have left their native heath. Thus, in facing the climate and cultivating the difficult soil, the Scot has developed many of his outstanding characteristics notably his remarkable power of resistance and the hardness which has fitted him to face almost any climate in the world as a pioneer settler. He has had to use not only brawn but brains. He has learned how to labour, but the perpetual demand for initiative has removed him from the status of the slave. All these qualities call for intensive individualism; but the drawbacks of that hard equipment have been largely remedied by the mutual helpfulness which peoples freed by a common difficulty or danger often develop, whether in conquering the soil or the invader. The social combinations took many forms, from the clan to the clan, long before the synthesis of a nation was reached, and they persist in the Scotch mind as a people, whether Highland or Lowland, with two very different types. The communal ideal comes out in the charming friendliness of the "love drug," that is to say, a day's ploughing given gratuitously to one's neighbour—a service, which, like many other forms of altruism, has a long strain of self-preservation in it, by extending the general area of cultivation and also keeping at bay all sorts of enemies from marauding deer to thistles, from one's own particular kailyard. These hard physical conditions have fundamentally affected the Scotsman's politics and his religion, making him choose in the latter a creed which recognises the smallness of man as against the remorseless forces of nature, for all men must anthropomorphise their God. In short, the Scot is a Scot because Scotland is what it is as a physical fact, and that fact is so persistent that

the type of character it has created in the people brought up on such a soil remains for several generations under far friendlier conditions.

A FAMOUS OBSTRUCTIONIST.

The death of the late Mr. James Caldwell, who was a notable Parliamentarian in his day, recalls to me the days and nights when I sat up the Gallery of the House. Mr. Caldwell was then a man of some notoriety. One of my memories of him is that when he represented Mid-Lanark, he was known as a ruthless obstructionist of Government business. His most famous feat was his single-handed obstruction of the Musical Copyright Bill, against the sentiment of almost the whole House. With ingenuity derived from his legal training he suggested amendments to nearly every word and line in the Bill. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, who had sponsored it, had to see his nursing parish. There was an odd sequel. Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, on achieving a Liberal majority, made Mr. Caldwell a Deputy Chairman of Committees. The obstructionist was now stilled and the Bill passed comfortably. In the function of chairman, he had a most methodical of disorganising would-be speaker when in his opinion the discussion had lasted long enough. It was a high-handed manner that aroused much laughter when members recalled Mr. Caldwell's own career, but expedited business.

GLADSTONE'S SPOOK AND PROPHET.

Mr. Semygour, the ardent Prohibitionist sent to Parliament by the City of Dundee, has come to the front in a new rôle—as a dreamer of dreams. He has just told a meeting of his constituents that he had had a visit from Mr. Gladstone the other night, in a dream. "There was no doubt about it, he came right into the house and sat down," he added that Mr. Gladstone looked just as they knew him in his later days. "The Grand Old Man took a seat as if he had been in the habit of visiting the house. And as he sat he said—'Give me a glass of clear cold water.' Prohibitionists can always give such a drink. Mr. Semygour added, so he gave his nocturnal visitor the water as requested. After drinking it, Mr. Gladstone felt better, and lay down to rest. But Mr. Semygour did not want his visitor to go to sleep, so he walked up to him, and softly whispered in his ear—'Are we going to get Prohibition?' Mr. Gladstone made no reply. If the Physiological Research Society takes up the matter we may learn whether there is another sense of a really good ghost asking for water. Twenty years ago there were still many extant who would have drawn the worst inferences.

R. M. BALLANTYNE BOYS' STORY-TELLER.

Boys the world over owe gratitude to Robert Michael Ballantyne, the centenary of whose birth has just been celebrated. He was born in Edinburgh, and was a member of the famous family who published Scott's novels. His father, in order to preserve the secret of the authorship of the earlier Waverley books, copied them out for the printer, a clerk in the service of the Hudson Bay Company, and William Nelson, the Edinburgh publisher, on reading the letters he sent home, said that they contained first-class material for a boys' story. This started him on his life-work of boys' story-teller on his return to Scotland, the first of his books being "The Young Fur Traders." Along with "Henty" and "Kingston," he has remained a favourite on the boys' book-shelf to the present day, and if Henty produced more works that are remembered, the best of Ballantyne's are first favourites.

OLYMPIC VICTOR'S CAMPAIGN.

The service at Streatham Congregational Church was conducted by Mr. Eric H. Liddell, the Olympic Games Champion and Scottish international Rugby three-quarter back, who, with Mr. D. F. Thomson, is conducting a "Manshood Campaign" in London prior to making up missionary work in China. Addressing the young members of the congregation, Mr. Liddell urged them to play up and play the game. "In a team," he said, "There are one or two who play the game in a way you don't like. They are very good, perhaps the finest in the team, but when they draw near the goal they want to get the ball into the goal themselves instead of passing it out to some one else to shoot it in. We have absolutely no use for the player who is working for himself and not for the team. Then there are players who are willing to do some dirty trick in order that they may get on. That is not what we ask to-day. We ask them to play the game. If I had a man like that on my side I would rather shoot him off, although he was the best man, because he was not playing the game."

BORN IN NORTH CHINA.

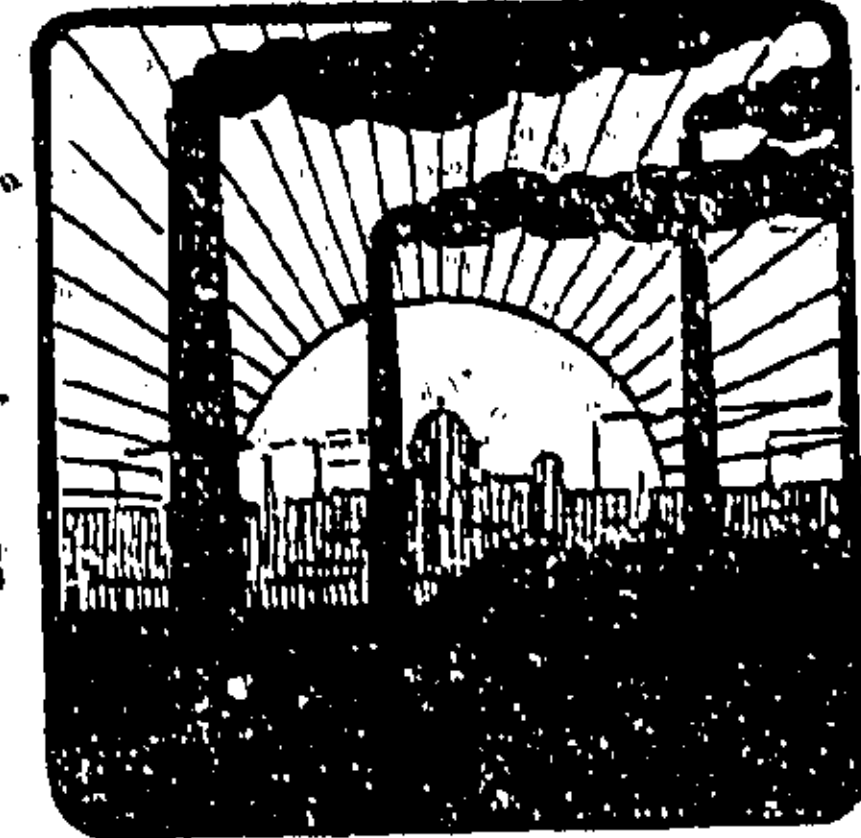
Mr. W. J. Entwistle, M.A., Aberdeen, is the first to fill the new Stevenson Chair of Spanish in the University of Glasgow. He was born in North China, received his early education at a Chinese Inland Mission school in Chefoo, North China. Later he was a student at Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen, and at the University of that City. He graduated with honours in Aberdeen in 1910. Serving with the Artillery and with the Scottish Rifles during the war, he was awarded a Distinguished Service Order. He was a student at the Central University, Madrid, and in May, 1921, he became lecturer in Spanish in the Victoria University, Manchester. Mr. Entwistle possesses a working knowledge of Latin and Greek, Romance languages (French, Italian, Provençal), the modern Germanic (German, Dutch, Danish, and Swedish), and Arabic, and also some Chinese.

OBITUARY.

At 7, Montagu Terrace, Mount Florida, Glasgow, on April 22nd, Agnes Shearer, widow of Rev. Wm. Cooper, China Inland Mission, and daughter of the late John Shearer, Glasgow and Gourcock.

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COMPANY MEETING.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LTD.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., was held yesterday morning, under the chairmanship of Mr. D. G. M. Bernard. Others present were:—Mr. Allan Cameron, Mr. T. G. Weall, Mr. A. H. White (Directors), Mr. R. M. Dyer (chief manager), Mr. R. F. Mattingly (solicitor), Mr. E. L. Hosie (secretary), Messrs. G. P. Lambert, N. V. A. Croucher, H. Birkett, A. A. Alves, Chu Wun-man, Tang Shiu-kin, P. M. N. da Silva, Tang Ching-on, and Dr. F. H. Kew (shareholders).

After the General Manager had read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen.—The object of this meeting is to confirm as special resolutions the resolutions which were passed as extraordinary resolutions at the meeting of the Company held on May 15th. last. As I then explained, the purpose of the resolutions is to raise further capital for the objects specified in the chairman's speech at the annual general meeting held on the 30th March last, and in order to give effect to this it is necessary to alter Article 17, which presently limits the extent of a member's holding of shares. Sixty thousand of the new shares will be offered at once to the present shareholders at a premium of \$10 per share, in the manner indicated in the resolutions, and the remaining unissued shares will be subsequently dealt with as the directors think fit.

I do not think there is anything further with which I need deal, but if any shareholder would like to ask questions or seek any explanation, I shall be pleased to endeavour to answer such questions and give such explanation to the best of my ability. If no questions are asked or explanation sought, I shall assume that you approve of the alterations in the Articles of Association as presented, and will thereupon propose the resolutions regarding the same, which are set out in the notice convening this meeting.

Mr. Kew referred to the last of the resolutions, namely "That any of the said 60,000 new shares, which shall not be taken up by the Company's Shareholders in manner aforesaid and the remaining 60,000 unissued new shares may be issued and disposed of in such manner as such time or times and upon such terms as to ranking for dividend and otherwise as the Company's Directors shall think fit." He suggested that shareholders should have the prior claim. He presumed shareholders would get the first option on them.

Mr. BERNARD said this was entirely a matter for the directors. They might sell them in the market for the benefit of the Company.

Mr. Kew said the issue of the shares should be for the benefit of the shareholders. It was only fair that this should be so.

Mr. BERNARD: Oh! I see, you mean the unissued shares. Yes, I think so; but we cannot bind our successors.

Mr. Kew suggested an amendment, but it was pointed out that it was too late. The CHAIRMAN said if the resolution was objected to, the only course would be to go right back and have their meeting over again.

Mr. Kew then proposed that note should be taken of his suggestion that registered shareholders should have the first option on these unissued shares. It could be put in the minutes and handed down to the incoming directors.

Mr. Kew: If they go up to a premium, we might not have a look in at all. Perhaps the directors would get them. (Laughter.)

Mr. BERNARD: No minute would be binding.

Mr. Kew: I don't want to bind them, but to fog their minds.

Mr. BERNARD: I don't think the directors would need that.

After consultation with the other directors the chairman added: The thing to do would be for the directors to make a minute of this, and record that it is the expressed wish of shareholders.

Mr. BERNARD: Will it be binding? Mr. BERNARD: We cannot bind our successors. The resolutions were then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

POPULARITY OF "FOOTER."

In Scotland the League Championship had just been decided, in England the last tie in the Cup has been played, and the end of the "Footer" season has come. Association football is not everybody's game. There are many who think of it as a kind of rough-and-ready "biceps" for democracy. Certainly the game is democratic, and if it were esteemed on no other score, would be entitled to gratitude as marking a great upward step in the popular use of leisure. That it has been the redemption of urban Saturday afternoons is a commonplace of social history. But it has no need to rest upon such limited pleas as that. "Footer" is in itself a highly developed game with plenty of scope for muscular artistry. It has fallen behind its rival as an amateur sport only because few amateurs can keep up with the pace and skill of the professional. The professional has his good and his bad side. Unless strictly supervised, he would lower the code of the game, but the government of Association football is very efficient, as well as very powerful; when offences go unpunished, it is because a referee's eyes cannot be everywhere at once, and that holds equally true of other pastimes. The League system may tend to exaggeration of local bias which, if but there are industrial towns which, if they were not very hard up for something to cherish. Football is quite the most romantic thing they possess. As a stimulus to social circulation it is in the first rank.

THOSE CONDEMNED SCOTS.

It is only when abroad that one realises how many Scotsmen there are in the world. A passenger returning to Africa by one of the newest liners writes:— "This is a most beautifully clean ship, no coal-burns, crude oil. All the officers are Scottish, captain an Aberdeen man; doctor, Glasgow; chief engineer, Glasgow; from Tobermory, and all the others, from their accents, I suspect come from Glasgow or Dumbarton. My stewardess is a delightful Highland. My steward is very good, but the captain says the cooks are Scottish too—Lascars from Greenock!"

SOME PEOPLE ARE NEVER SATISFIED.

A critic says that Scots are becoming black. When bluntly criticised like this it's best to study what's amiss. Although, no matter what we do, We shan't please everyone, it's true.

The Scot, they say, is now too slack; Well, look a generation back; And you will find, if I am right, They said he was too often tight!

DEMENTED MONKEYS.

A Glasgow man, who has had his first experience of London night clubs, describes them thus:—"Men and women of the chattering species, dancing the dances of savages, to music written by American Jews and played by coloured men with the actions of demented monkeys."

CINEMA NOTES.

WORLD THEATRE.

A character new to fiction, the stage and the screen is the "crime deflector" who makes his bow to the public in Goldwyn's "Red Lights," a picturization of Edward Rose's mystery melodrama, "The Rear Car." The screen version is the attraction for four days at the World Theatre commencing to-day. The crime deflector is a new type of detective—he does not track criminals after the crime has been committed, but prevents or deflects the crime.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

Lillian Gish's greatest dramatic triumph, "The White Sister," is now showing at the Queen's Theatre. Inspiration pictures determined to bring the fascinating beauty of Italy back to America by means of the screen. "The White Sister" was chosen as the first film to be reproduced entirely overseas. It has been the outstanding picture triumph of the present motion picture season and the work of Lillian Gish, the screen's greatest artist in the leading rôle, has been characterized as better than anything she has ever done in the past.

At the Marine Court yesterday, before Lieut. Commander G. F. Tole, R.N., six masters and mistresses of boats were each fined \$5, with five days' hard labour in default for mooring ashore within 100 yards of low water mark. At the same Court, five junk masters were each fined \$15, with the alternative of two weeks' hard labour for failing to exhibit the regulation lights.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

There is the song of the sea-wind, where billows, answering, glisten:
Greeting—in regal crescendo—greeting a regal day—
Bidding its echoes to hasten, that morning may pause and listen.
Thousands of leagues away!

Thousands of tens, does it matter! or seas that mightily thunder!
Never the sun in his setting deserts the British hills!
And not in a blinded emotion, born of a far-off wander,
Outbursts the cheer that thrills!

Not just alone as his subjects, though of a truth we be loyal,
Not as a passively driven, unthinking human herd,—
But as a reasoning people, we offer a sovereign royal
Love that our hearts hath stirred.

Speak to him, breezes of summer! Speak to him, wind of the ocean!
Take him the Orient's message, before his feet to fling!
And take to the highest Heaven, to the Lord of his land's devotion,
Our prayer—"God Save the King!"

Hongkong.

GLADY JACKSON.

HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.

CELEBRATIONS IN HONGKONG TO-DAY.

The principal item in the programme of celebration arranged for to-day in honour of the birthday of His Majesty King George V., so far as the general public are concerned, will naturally be the parade of representatives of the various forces stationed in the Colony, both Naval and Military, on the Hong Kong Cricket Club's ground this morning.

With fine weather, the parade should prove to be a very fine one—with somewhere about 700 men representative of various units present, and also very impressive from a spectacular point of view, so that it should attract a considerable attendance from the community.

The ceremony has been timed to begin at 9 a.m. sharp, by which hour H.E. the Governor (Sir Edward Stubbs, K.C.M.G.), will have arrived on the ground accompanied by his A.D.C. (Captain Neville). Before this time, however, the different units will have already taken up their position on the ground, each unit being under the command of its respective commanding officer. The following units will be represented:—

The Royal Navy (100 officers, P.O.s and men), The Royal Marines (50), The Royal Artillery (50), The Royal Engineers (50), The East Surrey Regiment (200), The Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps (represented by 50 members of the Engineer Company under Capt. Neville Smith), and detachments from the H.K.S. R.A. and the Indian Infantry.

The parade will be drawn up in the form of a three-sided square, the saluting base having been placed, on the opposite side of the ground to "Chater Road." The Naval and Marine representatives and the units of the Royal Artillery and the Royal Engineers will be drawn up on the right flank of the formation with their backs to the Supreme Court; The East Surrey Regt.

and the H.V.D.C. immediately facing the saluting base with their backs to Chater Road, and the H.K.S. R.A. and the Indian Infantry facing the Navy and Marines, etc.

The arrival of H.E. the General Officer Commanding the Troops in China (Major-General C.C. Laurd, C.B., C.M.G.), who will take complete charge of the parade, will be the signal to give the Royal Salute, and the order for the "Royal Salute-Present Arms" will be given by General Laurd when H.E. the Governor arrives on the ground.

Following this, His Excellency will proceed to inspect the different units, following various ceremonial movements. The next item will be the "Feu de Joli" (a pause being made after the firing of each round while bars of the National Anthem are played; and after the last round the whole of the Natives will be given, troops remaining at the "present" in each case until the band ceases to play, and then coming to the "unload" position.

Then, on parade will later be given the order to remove their hats and three cheers will be given for the King, after which another Royal Salute will be acknowledged by the Governor during the march past, which will bring the proceedings to a close, the different units marching off to their various headquarters for dismissal. The massed bands present will include those of the East Surrey Regiment, the Punjab Band and the Pipes of the H.V.D.C.

The proceedings will probably last for about three-quarters of an hour. At the Hongkong Club, the health of His Majesty will be drunk at noon. The Band of the East Surrey Regiment are to play there from 11.50 a.m. to 3 p.m., and from the morning until three o'clock, the Club will be open for ladies, who may remain for lunch at the invitation of members of the Club.

At Government House in the evening there is to be a King's Birthday Ball and Reception, and both the exterior and interior of Government House have been very tastefully and effectively decorated for the occasion, coloured lighting effects being part of the decorative scheme.

SANITARY BOARD.

NO CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUND FOR KOWLOON.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday afternoon, under the Chairmanship of Mr. N. L. Smith. The members present comprised:—Dr. W. W. Pearce (Medical Officer of Health), the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., Dr. J. C. MacGown, Dr. W. V. M. Koch, Mr. Wong Kwong Tin, Mr. G. S. Kennedy-Skipton (Secretary), and others present were Dr. Severn and Mr. W. Davies (Assistant Secretary).

In connection with the recommendation of Dr. MacGown to the effect that the Government should provide a children's playground in Kowloon, the following letter was received from the Government:—

"With reference to your letter I am directed to request you to inform the Sanitary Board that the Government regrets that it has no site available for a children's playground in Kowloon. (Signed) The Hon. Colonial Secretary."

Dr. MacGown said that after receiving this letter there was very little to be said about the matter. If they lived in Kowloon they might perhaps realise the great need for such a playground. Shanghai had made provision in this direction and Hongkong should do likewise. If something was not done then the dangers of passing vehicles knocking down children, and the other evils would simply go on.

THE COLONY'S FOOD SUPPLIES.

The CHAIRMAN, referring to the letter from the Government relative to the Report of the Committee appointed to investigate the subject of improving the system of food inspection in the Colony, said that the letter simply stated that the Report was being considered by the Government and that a further communication would be sent in due course.

SICK OF THE ARMY.

GUNNER CHARGED WITH DESERTION.

Gunner George Frederick Bentley, R.G.A., was charged before a District Court Martial at the Murray Barracks yesterday, with having absented himself without leave and with insubordination.

Major F. G. Hyland presided over the Court, of which Capt. L. D. John and Lieut. J. L. White, R.E., were members. Lieut. A. W. Alcock appeared for the prosecution and Lieut. M. J. Richards was "prisoner's friend."

Capt. Bennett before whom prisoner was originally charged with absence, stated that prisoner when charged said "I refuse to soldier any more." He did not think that prisoner meant to be insulting or disrespectful to him personally.

Lance-Bombardier Goswell said that prisoner left Lyceum early at noon on May 15th and was absent at roll-call the same night and the following morning.

Inspector E. Bloor of the Kowloon City Police Station said that accused walked into the charge room at Kowloon on May 15th and remarked that he wished to give himself up as a deserter.

Lieut. M. J. Richards, for the defence submitted that the charge of absencing himself without leave had not been proved against the prisoner. There had been no evidence to prove that prisoner had not been on duty on the evening of May 15th, and there was nothing to show that he had not been on duty up to the time when he had given himself up at Kowloon City. Lieut. Richards also submitted that the charge of insubordination was invalid, because the statement made by the prisoner that he was sick of the army had been made in his defence before Capt. Bennett and was therefore privileged.

The finding of the court will be promulgated in due course.

"NO BOOZE—NO WORK."
SHIPS' ENGINEER "GUILTY" OF MISCONDUCT.

CERTIFICATE CANCELLED.

Charged with misconducting himself whilst on board ship, W. O. Nicholl, fourth engineer of the China Navigation Co.'s s.s. *Taikoo Wan*, appeared before a Court of Inquiry at the Harbour Office yesterday afternoon, and was found guilty, his Chief Engineer's certificate being cancelled.

The Court comprised: Lieut.-Comdr. G. F. Hale, R.N. Harbour Master (President), Lieut.-Comdr. Harvey, R.N., Capt. E. T. Pilcher (Master of the s.s. *Tanda*), Chief Engineer W. E. Webster (s.s. *Tanda*), and Chief Engineer George Ironside (s.s. *Changshu*).

The first witness was Capt. R. F. Mitchell, of the *Taikoo Wan*, who said that at the time defendant misconducted himself they were on a trip from Hongkong to Balikpapan. In the early morning of May 9th he heard a discussion taking place between the Chief Engineer of the *Wan* and the defendant and the latter was using very abusive language. He was much the worse for liquor. At that time they were at Tiliyap in Java, and he noticed when defendant came aboard the ship that he had been drinking. He could not walk straight. The Chief Engineer called him down to the Engine Room and there he found the defendant staggering about. The Chief Engineer told him that Nicholl was drunk and unfit to do his watch. He ordered Nicholl out of the engine room. He refused to go and used very abusive language. Witness told the defendant that if he did not go to his cabin he would put the ship back and have him arrested. Defendant said: "All right, do so." Defendant told him that he (witness) was drunk and also that the Chief Engineer was drunk. Eventually he was got to leave the engine room and went to his cabin. On May 10th defendant was again drunk and about 9.30 at night began to run about the ship clad only in a pair of white knickers. He was pestering the other officers on duty and also annoying the Chinese on the ship. He (witness) ordered him to go to his cabin, but he refused and again used abusive language. He was again drunk the next day and the Chief Officer had to take his watch.

The Chief Engineer, Mr. Donald, corroborated what Capt. Mitchell had said, and stated that in the talk the Captain had with defendant in the engine room, where defendant used abusive language, he heard Mr. Nicholl say "No booze, no work." The Captain and he decided to allow defendant a certain amount of liquor per day, so as to prevent him from doing himself an injury. At Tiliyap defendant came aboard with a bottle of liquor in his hand. On the morning of May 10th, witness called Mr. Nicholl about eight o'clock to ask him whether he was going to do his watch. He found him lying on his bed in a drunken state. That night Nicholl wandered round the deck in a semi-nude state, annoying everyone. On the next day he was even worse. After May 21st he did not see Mr. Nicholl for five days, when the latter asked permission to go on watch again.

Defendant said that as regarded not leaving the engine room, it was not that he refused to leave the room, but he protested against doing so because he was fit enough to do his watch. He was eventually persuaded not to do his watch by the Captain who gave him a gill of whisky. With regard to wearing only white knickers the climate was very hot and that was why he did so.

The Court found defendant guilty and cancelled his Chief Engineer's ticket.

BATTLE LOWERS IN CANTON.
HOSTILITIES MAY BREAK OUT AT ANY MOMENT.

A very strong "rumour" was current in Hongkong yesterday that fighting had commenced in Canton at 1 p.m. Information to that effect, it was said, had been contained in a private telegram received by a commercial firm.

Enquiries made on board the s.s. *Fatshan*, which arrived in port shortly after 11.30 last night, elicited the information that the rumour was baseless.

It was generally agreed that the position between the contending factions is growing steadily more critical and hostilities are expected at any moment, but they had not actually broken-out when the *Fatshan* left Canton yesterday afternoon.

At the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday before Mr. E. W. Hamilton, Pierre Brizi, a Corsican, chief fireman of the s.s. *Capitaine Fauré*, who was arrested on 12th with, as alleged, 11 automatic pistols and 2,685 rounds of ammunition in his possession, was again remanded for a week.

U.S. SAILORS IN TROUBLE.
RODE ON SEVERAL TRAINS BUT PAID NO MONEY.

At the Central Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. S. B. B. McElderry, Jeff Cantrill, Harry A. Thorne and Irvine Coulter, members of the ship's company of the U.S.S. *Helena*, were charged on two counts. The first was evading payment of their fares on the tramway; and the second causing an obstruction to the Tramway Company, namely by boarding a car and refusing to leave it.

Traffic Inspector Simmonds said that he boarded a car at the Ming Yuen Gardens, where the defendants were supposed to have given a considerable amount of trouble to the conductor of the car.

The defendants, it appeared, first boarded a car at the Taikoo Docks and when they were eventually made to get off this car they boarded another one at the Yacht Club for Causeway Bay. There they took another one to the Lee Gardens, where they again left on seeing that the Inspector had continued to follow them up all the way. They boarded yet another car to the Bowrington Canal Bridge, but by this time the Inspector had informed a Chinese detective of their conduct and the trouble they were giving, so that by the time the defendants reached No. 2 Police Station, Wanchai, they were taken into custody.

When searched at the police station no money was found on defendants and it was their action in the first place of evading payment on the first car, and the subsequent trouble they caused to the conductors by boarding one car after another, that led Inspector Simmonds to keep them in sight and eventually have them arrested. At the police station they gave wrong names.

Asked by His Worship why they tendered wrong names at the police station, one of the defendants replied that they did this because they thought they might be allowed to go free in a few hours and escape getting into trouble on their ship. They did not think that what they did was unlawful.

His Worship remarked that it was nonsense for them to imagine that their actions were not unlawful.

Defendants were fined \$10 each on the first charge and \$25 each on the second charge.

LOCAL SPORT.

THE BIG FIGHT.

DUPRE AND CARTLIDGE TO MEET.

André Dupré and C.P.O. Jim Cartledge are to meet again in a fifteen-round contest at the Theatre Royal on the night of June 13th, the contestants to weigh in at 9st. 5lbs. at 2 p.m. on that day.

It will be remembered that these two men met recently at the Theatre Royal when the decision was given as a draw. This verdict was much commented upon and considered unsatisfactory by the followers of both boxers. Dupré still wants \$1,500 win, lose, or draw whereas Cartledge is willing that the winner should take the whole purse. The *Daily Press* is informed that articles were signed yesterday afternoon, but the arrangements have not yet been disclosed.

Mr. Brook, the Manager of the Hongkong Boxing Association, informed us last night that Cartledge will in any case receive more generous terms than he did on the last occasion.

BASEBALL.

TO-DAY'S PRACTICE GAME.

The Hongkong Baseball Club has arranged a practice game to be played on the Happy Valley Diamond at 4 p.m. to-day against a team from the U.S.S. *Sacramento* now in port. The *Sacramento* is reported to have good material this season, but they have been handicapped by lack of opportunity for practice. A close game should result, and as this game will indicate the possibilities of the local club, it is hoped that a good crowd will turn out.

Thursday evenings have been allotted to the nine of the H.V.D.C. for practice regularly.

The Hongkong Baseball Club has also arranged a practice game with the strong team of the U.S.S. *Helena* to be played at 4 p.m. next Saturday.

GARRISON TENNIS LEAGUE.

The results of matches played in the Garrison Tennis League last week, were as under:—H.Q. Wing, East Surrey Regt. beat B.A.S.C. by 67 to 42. R.E. "B" beat "D" Co., East Surrey Regt. by 71 to 28. Small Units beat "B" Co., East Surrey Regt. by 70 to 29.

A Chinese postman was sentenced to six months' hard labour by Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, for having received some canvas covers which had been stolen from the *Kosoko Maru*. When the police went to arrest him, defendant attempted to escape. Three other men who were on defendant's boat were also arrested, but were discharged.

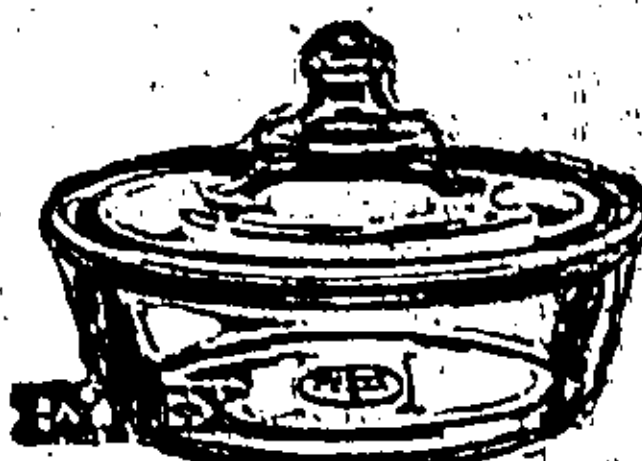
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TRANSPARENT OVEN WARE.

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5.00 AND 6.50.

OVAL:—\$4.00, 4.50, 5.00.



BAKING DISHES.

ROUND, OVAL, and SQUARE.
From \$1.00 to 4.50.



TEA POTS.

Two Excellent and Pleasing
Shapes—\$6.00, 7.25, 8.50.



ALSO

Babies' Nursing Bottles, Custard Cups, Pie Plates, Ramekins, Bean Pots, Cake Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, etc.

A large Consignment has Just Arrived and we have a Full Range for you to select from.

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Sole Agents:—BORNEMANN & Co., HONGKONG, ASIATIC BUILDING. 195

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FOUR INDIAN LOVE LYRICS
LOVER IN DAMASCUS
THREE SHAKESPEARE SONGS
FIVE SHAKESPEARE SONGS
TO JULIA
JUST SO SONGS

ANDERSON'S.

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PLAIN COLOURED
ORGANDIE

\$1.25 Per Yard

Original Prices—1.75 & 2.25.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHEEPVAART-MAATSCHAPPIJ
(UNITED NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO.)

HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN
(HOLLAND-EAST ASIA LINE)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

THE Steamship "SALABANGKA" (1)
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves Delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 8th June, 1925, will be subject to Rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged Packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 8th June, 1925, at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within Ten days after arrival of Steamer otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Underwriter in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **"JAYA CHINA-TAPAN LIJN,"** General Agents.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1925. [2269]

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FROM LEITH, MIDDLESBRO', ANTWERP, LONDON & STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENALOER."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th June, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 11th June, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 4th June, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.**, General Agents.
Hongkong, 27th May, 1925. [2249]

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship "MOORISH PRINCE"
having arrived from the above Port on 30th instant, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Friday, 5th June, 1925, at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within 15 days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th June, 1925, will be subject to Rent.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **FURNESS (FAR EAST), LTD.**, 2nd Floor, King's Building, Connaught Road, Hongkong.
Telephone No. 3165.
Hongkong, 30th May, 1925. [2263]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY Order of the Mortgagee, of VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at YAUWAT, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, and known as The Remaining Portion of Kowloon Island Lot No. 1369, together with No. 36, Portland Street, erected thereon to be sold by AUCTION on THURSDAY, JUNE 4th, 1925, at 12.00 noon, at the Sales Rooms, No. 5, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, by Messrs. HUGHES & EDGEM, Licensed Auctioneers.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to Messrs. Lee & Bury, Solicitors for the Mortgagee or to Messrs. HUGHES & EDGEM, Licensed Auctioneers, Hongkong, 28th May, 1925. [2243]

CHINA AUCTION ROOMS.

FOR GOOD THINGS AND REAL BARGAINS Come to the

CHINA AUCTION ROOMS,
China Building,
Ground Floor. 10

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Lettings are being at this Office for Boro—XII, XI, X, IX, VIII, VII, VI, V, IV, III, II, I, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930.

INTIMATIONS

INSURANCE OFFICES.

NOTICE

WHITE MONDAY AND KING'S BIRTHDAY HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ALL FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, 1st, and WEDNESDAY, 3rd JUNE, 1925.

By Order,
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Secretaries,
Fire Insurance Association of Hongkong,
Marine Insurance Association of Hongkong and Canton,
Hongkong, 29th May, 1925. [2259]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING OF MEMBERS will be held on SATURDAY, 6th JUNE, 1925, at 12.30 p.m., in the Jockey Club Room, Hongkong Club Annex. [2220]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Club, Hongkong, on MONDAY, 8th JUNE, 1925, at 11 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th April, 1925.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 3rd JUNE, to THURSDAY, 4th JUNE, 1925, both days inclusive.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1925. [2258]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

THE FORTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Ltd., Raffles Street, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th JUNE, 1925, at 11 o'clock in the Morning, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to 24th JUNE, 1925, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th May, 1925. [2212]

TO LET.

2 NEWLY-CONSTRUCTED 3-Storeyed Semi-detached HOUSES with Garages attached situated on Island Lot 2245, SYRUS Road, marked by Sign-board of SHUN SHING Contractor just a little above MORRISON GAR Road. Occupation about June 1st.
Apply—**SANG KEE,**
New Bank Building. [2221]

TO LET.

1ST JULY. THE HARVEY STONE.
VICTORIA ROAD, 7 Small roomed HOUSE, Close to Sea, Garage, Bath, Telephone, Electric and Gas Fixings, 30 Minutes Walk from Kennedy Town Tram Terminus. Please Apply Post Office Box 42. [2255]

TO LET.

GODOWNS IN ALEXANDRA BUILDING (Basement).
Apply—**SECRETARY,**
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
2032

TO LET.

OFFICE IN UNION BUILDING—TWO ROOMS on Fourth Floor.
Apply—**UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.** [2173]

THEATRE ROYAL

JUNE 4th & 5th

at 9.15 p.m.

A. STROK

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MABEL GARRISON

(COLORATURA SOPRANO)

FROM THE METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, NEW YORK.

At the Piano

MR. GEORGE SIEMONN.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S

84, 82 & 81. [2253]

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OLD BROWN BRANDY

Is Unsurpassed as a Liqueur.

Exquisitely Mellow, and of Fine Aroma; Delightful to the Palate.

(Blends Deliciously with Watson's Dry Ginger Ale).

Bottled at Cognac, France, especially for

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Phone 618.

BIRTHS.

RUSHBROOKE—At Malta, on May 23rd, to CATHERINE (née MALLAND), the wife of Lieut.-Commander JARMYN RUSHBROOKE, R.N., a son.
MACGREGOR—In London, on May 28th, to Mr. and Mrs. NORMAN C. MACGREGOR, a son.

Hongkong Office: 14, Charter Road.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 3rd, 1925.

REVIVAL OF GERMAN SHIPPING.

LYDD'S REGISTER is not a romantic document, (indeed it is scarcely a document at all, but a string of statistics), but its Shipbuilding Returns for the last quarter have added another chapter to one of the most remarkable stories of commercial revival which the world has ever seen—a story which is far from complete, and whose final chapters may possibly be productive of much anxiety for all those who are interested in the welfare of British shipping.

As a result of the Treaty of Versailles, Germany surrendered to the Allies, not only her Royal Navy, but also the whole of her mercantile marine of ships over 1,600 tons burden, and a large portion of her ships under 1,600 tons. Thus, Germany was practically obliterated, not only as a naval power, but also as a commercial factor. It was necessary, therefore, for the German nation to make a fresh start in the world of commerce.

How she has done so is set forth in the pages of Lloyd's Register for recent years. Surveying the period 1919-1925, there has been a steady decline in British shipbuilding, and an extraordinary and progressive increase in German shipbuilding. During the last quarter, Great Britain had 1,165,468 tons under construction—which was over 130,000 tons less than during the previous quarter, and over 300,000 tons less than a year ago—whilst Germany had 405,473 tons under construction. Germany is, of course, an easy second in the shipbuilding race, for the next country is France,

with 167,437 tons. Compared with pre-war figures, the rate of English shipbuilding has declined by over 700,000 tons. The German rate, on the other hand, has increased considerably. It may, possibly, be argued that the British decline is explained by the fact that the German surrenders have made the pre-war rate of building unnecessary, whilst the same fact has made the German increase inevitable. There is, indeed, a widespread belief that, at the present time, the British Empire has rather more ships than it knows what to do with, and the optimist points hopefully to the P. & O. Company, as one which has now returned absolutely to the pre-war strength, and in the process has scrapped ships which have been proud to retain. This is true enough, but there are other facts than these to take into consideration. In 1914, Great Britain owned over 194 millions of tons of merchant shipping, and Germany 94 millions. In June, 1919, the ratio was 164 millions to 14 millions. Thus British tonnage was actually less in 1919 than in 1914, although its proportion to German tonnage was far greater. Since 1919, that ratio has been decreased by leaps and bounds. While Europe has been absorbed in the occupation of watching the antics of the mark, and commenting upon the completeness of Germany's ruin, that country has been steadily regaining her former position in the world of commerce. Private enterprise and capital—and particularly that controlled by the Hugo Stinnes group—has accomplished a great deal; but when Germany is prosecuting a definite policy, she does not stop short at private enterprise. The State supplies the necessary financial aid. At the present time any shipping firm in Germany may borrow money from the Government at specially cheap rates. In one case the Government has even gone so far as to provide money for the establishment of a shipping company, to compete with those already in existence. Again, Germany has lost some ports as a result of the war—notably Danzig—but she has set to work to develop those still remaining to her, and at Lubeck, there has been a commercial revival on such a scale that the mind involuntarily reverts to the palmy days of the Hansatic League. Much of this has been made possible only by State aid. Since the war, the world has witnessed several examples of the evils of this system. The American Shipping Board, the Australian Government and the Indian Government have all been compelled to recognise that shipping enterprise conducted by the State may easily prove costly failures; whilst the Argentine Government has reduced the whole question to a Gilbertian farce. Two years ago, the Argentine Government bought a steamer, proposing to employ it in commerce. Since that date, the vessel has never made the smallest profit. On the contrary, her only function seems to have been to provide pleasure trips to Europe for her officers, whilst the Times of Argentina has the instructive remark that "loading and discharging broke the record for slowness in every port the steamer touched." This may be expected, of course, when any Government embark upon trade, and the reason why Germany has experienced no such costly failures is probably due to the fact that in Germany the State has contented itself with supplying the capital, leaving the companies themselves free to determine their policies. Another factor which has assisted the German recovery has been the lowness of the labour rates, especially as compared with those in England and America.

Short as is the time, relatively speaking, since the conclusion of the war, the Germans have picked up again all the threads of their pre-war activity. They have even made themselves indispensable in the East, so that periodically the mail comes on to us from Singapore in a German vessel. All their vessels, moreover, are large, modern and comfortable. As they are all products of post-war shipbuilding, they compare favourably with many vessels still running under the

British mercantile flag. Their charges are distinctly lower than those of the British lines, and there is every sign that such lower charges are to be permanent. These circumstances are serious enough in themselves, but they are only a portion of a still wider field of activity. There exists in Germany at the present time a society (which includes several of Germany's foremost statesmen), the object of which is to emphasise Germany's need for colonies, and incidentally to start a movement whose object is the return of those which were lost as a result of the recent war. In the world of commerce, Great Britain should have few genuine grounds for anxiety; but are we doing everything possible for the preservation of our commercial supremacy?

The total rainfall during the month of May was 2.85 inches.
Lieut.-Col. G. F. S. Tuke, D.S.O., R.A., assumed command of the Royal Artillery, China Command, on May 30th.

The return of notifiable diseases in the Colony for the 3 days ended on June 1st shows 1 case each of small-pox and cerebro-spinal fever, both Chinese.

A Chinese, who was bitten by a dog belonging to a Chinese constable, was removed to the Government Civil Hospital on Monday. The dog has been taken to Kennedy Town for observation.

The body of an unknown Chinese was found at 10.45 a.m. yesterday close to the new nullah at Kowloon Tong. A piece of string was tied tightly twice round the neck, and there was a large gaping wound on the forehead.

Among the passengers who arrived by the s.s. *President Madison* from Manila were Mrs. Leonard Wood, wife of the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, her daughter, Miss Louisa Wood, and Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Yates.

"The Teachings of Mohammed" will be the subject of this week's public lecture of the Hongkong Lodge, The Theosophical Society, 16, Queen's Road Central, this evening at 8.45 p.m. The public are invited. Admission.

A fatal motor accident occurred on Monday night at the junction of Queen's Road West and Pokfulam Road. A Chinese coolie was found there in a dying condition, having been knocked down by a motor-car which also injured another man.

The body of a Chinese was found by the police on Monday in a garden plot above Wong Nai Chung village just below the new filter beds. The man, who was aged about 24 years, had had his head completely severed from the trunk and murder is suspected.

The engagement is announced between Capt. Charles Douglas Armstrong, M.C., 1st Battalion The East Surrey Regiment, only son of Mr. C. F. Armstrong of Maadi, Cairo, to Dorothy Mariel, younger daughter of the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak and Mrs. Holyoak, of Hongkong.

It is stated that Captain Malm has resigned the command of the s.s. *Confucius* in order to be able to devote the whole of his time to his own business interests. Mr. D. Menzies, the Chief Officer of the *Confucius* has been promoted to the command of that vessel, and Mr. A. Anderson, formerly Captain of the *Kung Ho*, has been appointed Chief Officer.

Owing to the delay in the arrival of the *Empress of Australia*, which will not berth until to-morrow afternoon, the wedding of Mr. Nowell Bernard White, son of Mrs. Rose White, to Miss Pearl C. Thompson, which was to have taken place to-morrow afternoon at St. John's Cathedral, has been postponed until Saturday afternoon at three o'clock.

Captain James Patrick, an Australian shipping magnate, with Mrs. Patrick, left yesterday by the s.s. *President Madison* for Shanghai on a business trip to China. It has been stated that Captain Patrick has come to a business arrangement with Captain Malm and the latter will take over the purchasing, selling and chartering interests of certain Australian shipowners.

Mr. R. C. Johnson, formerly the U.S. Shipping Board representative at Hongkong, has now, after nearly two years' absence, returned to the Colony to resume charge of the Shipping Board Office. Mr. A. W. Anderson, who has been the representative in the meantime, is to leave shortly for Kobe to represent the interests of the Shipping Board in that port. Mr. R. C. Johnson took charge of the local office on Monday.

The popularity of Repulse Bay as a pleasure resort is proved by the fact that during the Whitsun Holiday over 1,000 passengers who were carried to and from Repulse Bay by the Hongkong Hotel buses. On Saturday, it is estimated, that at least 253 passengers were carried on buses to and from Repulse Bay, on Sunday 507, and on Whit Monday 338. In addition many other residents travelled there by private cars.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

It is curious how opinions differ regarding the provisional agreement which has been entered into for the transfer of the telephone undertaking to a local company. The Government, and those who have been taking part in the protracted negotiations, are obviously satisfied that the arrangements so far made are about as perfect as anything can be in this world. Their complacency, however, might be a little disturbed if they heard some of the comments that are passed whenever two or three residents gather together to discuss local politics. Hongkong is not usually very vocal in these matters. Measures are rarely taken to record its collective opinion on any question; however important that question may be to the well-being of the community generally. But it does not necessarily follow from this that, as individuals, we are entirely apathetic towards local affairs as arranged for us by those in authority.

Take one small point in connection with the recent proceedings in the Legislative Council. The curious part played by the Hon. Mr. Holyoak seems to have escaped public notice, but it has most certainly been a topic of heated private controversy. After a sonorous and dignified statement of the case on behalf of the Government, the Colonial Secretary moved the resolution standing in his name which, in effect, was that the Council should express its approval of the telephone agreement. All was well so far. But then up jumped Mr. Holyoak, a director of the new Company, and proceeded to second that resolution, and the resolution, in due course, was adopted *unanimously*. As a friend of mind from New York remarked, "Well, what'd you know about that?"

I suppose it was all in order. The Colonial Secretary did not protest and I would pin my faith to him in a case of this sort. I can imagine with what horror he would be filled if on such an historic occasion every little detail was not carried through with the most punctilious regard for official routine and precedent. But there is no doubt that some of the members of our community are mystified. "Is it right," they ask me, "that a director of a Public Utility Company should be a member of the Government and assist in drafting the rules and regulations under which that Company is to operate?" "Can he, in open Council, endorse the agreement that has been drawn up for that Company and recommend its adoption?"

My answer to the second question is definite. He can—at any rate in Hongkong, and I give the local Hansard as my authority. Then, however, the young politicians begin to grow hot under the collar. They quote what Mr. Gladstone said in '85 and some of them even get back as far as Magna Charta. It would perhaps be as well, therefore, for the sake of peace and quietness, if we had some official assurance that everything at the Council meeting was strictly as it should have been. Or, if there happens, by some mischance, to have been a little mistake in procedure we might possibly have the piece staged again and put through properly. Then everyone would be satisfied.

There is another question which is exercising the minds of the financiers, and that is this proposed issue of shares at a premium. It is, I think, generally regarded as a very good move. At any rate the prevailing opinion is that the money required will be many times over subscribed. But what is the position of the old Company? The decision to charge \$11 each for the shares was presumably taken after the price had been fixed at \$1,400,000 in shares and the rest in cash. Under the new arrangement the outgoing concern will receive the specified amount in cash, shares to the value of \$1,400,000 and, in addition, as shareholders, twenty-eight per cent of the \$230,000 which is to be raised as premium from the directors and the public. Why should they? That is what Ice House Street wants to know.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TO-MORROW'S MEETING.

A meeting of the Legislative Council will be held to-morrow at 2.30 p.m., when the Hon. Attorney-General will move the third reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Rents Ordinance, 1923 and 1924.
The Colonial Secretary will move the following resolution: "Resolved by the Legislative Council that the percentages on the valuation of tenements payable as rates for tenements on the following lots on Kowloon Bay Reclamation shall be: 13 per cent.—New Kowloon Island (Lots Nos. 132, 126, 127, 128, and 129).

SHANGHAI SITUATION.

THE STRIKE TAKES ON A DEFINITE FORM.

FRESH FOOD WORKERS STOP IN SYMPATHY WITH STUDENTS.

ARRESTED RIOTERS IN COURT.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ARROGANT DEMANDS.

PEKING, June 2nd.

Students held a meeting yesterday afternoon in Central Park to discuss the Shanghai affair. Speakers declared that the affair was a national one, affecting the whole Chinese people. Further meetings have been arranged for to-day at which it is expected that resolutions will be passed demanding the restoration of the Foreign Concessions, the abolition of extra-territoriality, and the Mixed Court at Shanghai, also of foreign police stations in Shanghai, and the punishment of the police who shot the students.

SUBDUED PRISONERS.

SHANGHAI, June 2nd.

The prisoners were taken to the Mixed Court this morning under heavy escort. The route was guarded by Volunteers and Police. There was no disturbance. It was a subdued-looking group of forty-five rioters who appeared before the Chinese Magistrate and the American Assessor. Evidence of arrest was given and the case remanded. A light ball was accepted.

A few unimportant disturbances occurred in outlying districts this morning, including the mobbing of a Japanese constable, whom the rioters threw into a creek before assistance arrived. The strike is taking a definite form, inasmuch as the fresh food markets did not open to-day.

CONSULAR BODY APPROACHED.

The Chinese Foreign Commissioner presented the following demands to the Consular Body of Shanghai: The release of the arrested rioters, compensation for the deaths and the punishment of those responsible for them. A meeting of the Consuls to consider the above with be called on June 4th. The Peking Government is not officially connected with the demands.

JAPAN WATCHFUL.

Tokyo, June 2nd.

The Foreign Office is adopting a watchful waiting attitude towards the Shanghai strike, anticipating combined action with the Powers concerned if necessary.

LONDON PRESS COMMENT.

London, June 2nd.

The *Daily News* on the subject of the Shanghai Riots, says that whatever else may be said about the fundamental cause, it is too late now to leave China to work out her own salvation alone, in view of the country's importance, for the rest of the world. The paper endorses the *Times*' suggestion of a conference.

CONSTABLE'S SURE DEFENCE.

SHANGHAI, June 2nd.

When the rioters threw the Japanese constable into the creek which was shut

low, they continued to attack him apparently intending to drown him, but he drew his revolver and killed one and seriously wounded two, whereupon the attack ceased.

MARINES LANDED.

A hundred and fifty American and a hundred Italian Marines have just landed to guard the Waterworks and other points.

WHAT PEKING IS DOING.

PEKING, June 2nd.

The student meetings held yesterday were only informal as the authorities have forbidden formal public meetings for students since the attack on Chang Shih Chao's residence during the Humiliation Day disturbances.

The Cabinet to-day decided to instruct the Waichiao to draw up a Note of protest to the Diplomatic Corps against the action of the police of Shanghai, and also decided to appoint two High Commissioners to proceed to Shanghai to investigate. It is believed that they will be selected this afternoon.

RATEPAYERS MEETING.

Again there was no quorum at a special meeting of Ratepayers called by the Municipal Council to vote on resolutions relative to child labour, the printed matter bylaw, licensing Stock Exchanges, and increasing wharfage dues. The meeting was two hundred short. The Chairman thanked those present for attendance, adding that he felt sure that it was an expression of their confidence in the Council in the present difficult situation.

U.S. FORCE UNDER FIRE.

Quiet prevailed until 6.30 this evening, when shots were fired on a mounted American Volunteer patrol from the "New World," a Chinese variety theatre in Nanking Road. Trooper T. G. MacMartin was wounded in the thigh and his horse killed.

A Lewis gun replied and the American troop later entered the building on one side and light horsemen on the other rounded up 200 Chinese, who were taken to Louza police station and locked up. One Chinese were severely, and several others slightly wounded.

BIG FORCE ON THE WAY.

Another disturbance is reported in the vicinity of the Water-works. There are no details.

The strike is spreading. The Municipal Council have appointed food transport controllers. Fifty Italian Marines were landed from the *San Giorgio*, also Americans from destroyers, as an advance guard of 2,000 sailors and marines who are on their way to Shanghai in accordance with instructions from the Legations at Peking.

The demands of the Peking Government to the Shanghai Foreign Commissioner has had the inevitable effect of stiffening the rioters and the position is steadily growing worse.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]AVIATION IN GERMANY.
FLYING WEEK FOR LIGHT AEROPLANES.

Berlin, June 2nd.

Great national interest is being displayed in a Flying Week for the light aeroplanes on which Germany is concentrating owing to the Peace Treaty restrictions.

The contests are divided into three classes in which the maximum power of the engines is 40 h.p., 80 h.p., and 120 h.p., respectively. \$20,000 in prizes is being offered, for the competitions in which 51 entries have been received.

Immense crowds assembled at Tempelhof Aerodrome to witness the first of five separate circuits, of which the initial one is 600 miles. Thirty-five machines competed. The fastest time was done by an Albatross monoplane, of 103 h.p., which did the journey in 9 hours 1 minute.

The first back of the "maximum of 40 h.p." class was a Daimler-Mercedes 19 h.p. machine.

The second circuit will cover 702 miles.

PAINLEVE ON PEACE.

HOW ALSACE-LORRAINE CAN HELP.

PARIS, June 2nd.

At Strasbourg, M. Poincaré, speaking at a banquet said that the Government will spare no endeavour in order to guarantee financial stability of which the first condition is security. If Alsace-Lorraine were again threatened, France would engage her existence to defend that. That does not imply a sentiment of Militarism, for while she has unanimously decided to defend her achievements in Morocco, France wishes only to be a good workman for a just Peace, without oppressors or oppressed. But the French people is not blind, and must keep their eyes open for certain dreams of domination. They must not submit to defeat. M. Poincaré concluded by hoping that the genius of Alsace-Lorraine would help in arriving at a mutual understanding between France and Germany.—*Hague*.

THE PRINCE'S TOUR.

CORDIAL RECEPTION IN THE ORANGE FREE STATE.

HARRISMITH, June 2nd.

H.R.H. The Prince of Wales concluded his tour of the Orange Free State after a most cordial reception in this particularly nationalist province. At a farewell reception at the Town Hall H.R.H. shook hands with 700 people, after which he spoke expressing his gratification at the reception accorded to him. He declared that he would do his best to come and see them again. He has now proceeded to Natal.

MURDER OF THE SIRDAR.

Cairo, June 2nd.

All the nine men accused of the murder of the Sirdar have been found "Guilty." The Court will pronounce sentences on June 7th.

ITALIAN AIRSHIPS RETURN.

Rome, June 2nd.

The airships *Esperia* and *Vi* returned safely to their bases at Ciampino and Pontedera this morning.

EARLIER CABLES.

GLASGOW COMMUNISTS.
EXHIBIT FOREIGN "REDS" AMID ENTHUSIASM.

London, June 1st.

There was an enthusiastic and dramatic scene at the Communist conference in Glasgow, when it was announced that, despite the Home Office ban on foreign "Reds," Doctor Stocker, a "fraternal German delegate," was present.

The doors were locked, and Dr. Stocker went to the platform amidst tremendous enthusiasm and the singing of the Internationale. He declared it was childish and absurd for Sir Wm. Joynson Hicks to think he could stop a British revolution by endeavouring to prevent Communists of different countries meeting.

The Chairman, Mr. Pollitt, then introduced a second foreign delegate, the French Communist, M. Laval, who, like Dr. Stocker, was spirited away after delivering an address, and half an hour elapsed before pressmen were allowed to leave the hall.

The Communist leader, Mr. McManus, apologised for detaining the pressmen, but declared the Government was responsible.

MR. BALDWIN AND INDUSTRY.

PRIME MINISTER'S ADVICE TO EMPLOYERS

London, June 1st.

An audience of fifty thousand listened to a speech by Mr. Baldwin in a victory rally at Welbeck Abbey, in which the Premier appealed for an all-round increase of ten per cent. in industrial efficiency.

He announced his intention to appoint a permanent food council to carry out the recommendations of the recent food commission.

He expressed indifference for the Conservative critics who complained that he had insufficiently denounced his opponents, and declared he did not intend to waste time in denouncing movements like Socialism, but was going to attack the evils which produce them. He pointed out with pleasure that his appeals for an industrial truce had resulted in men on both sides sitting down together and facing realities as never before.

He concluded by inviting employers to scrap old methods and seek the novel and more intimate relationship with workers, to seek brains and new ideas wherever they exist, and take the employees more into consultation regarding their routine and management.

BOXING IN EUROPE.

DUTCHMAN BEATS SWEDEN.

THE HAGUE, June 1st.

In a fifteen round boxing match, Van Der Veer, the Dutch heavy-weight, beat Persson (Sweden) on points.

CHINESE ART.

SECTION OPENED AT PARIS EXHIBITION.

PARIS, June 1st.

M. Teheng Loh, opened the Chinese section of the International Exhibition of Decorative Arts.—*Hague*.

OBITUARY.

M. LUCIEN GUITRY.

PARIS, June 1st.

The death has occurred of M. Lucien Guity.

[M. Lucien Guity was born in 1860, and studied in Russia, where he was for nine years in the Theatre Michael at Petrograd. Later he returned to France, and was manager of the Porte St. Martin and director of the Renaissance Theatre. Among his principal parts were Sampson and Chanticleer, the name part in Rostand's famous play.]

LATEST CABLES.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

MR. COOLIDGE COOS.

ADVICE TO YOUNG NAVAL OFFICERS.

ANAPOLIS, June 2nd.

President Coolidge, presenting diplomas to the graduates of the Naval Academy, said that he felt that the occasion would seldom arise, and he knew it did not exist now, when "those connected with our Navy were justified directly or by inference in asserting that any other Powers were arming against us, and by arousing national suspicion and hatred, attempting to cause us to arm against them." He added that Americans would not like to have their honourable motives and peaceful intentions questioned and others could not relish it either. Although there was undoubtedly evil enough in the world, still one of the strongest attributes of all peoples was the desire to do right, and young Naval officers would do well to lay their course in accordance with this principle.

IT MUST BE WASHINGTON.

U.S. DEBT EXPERTS WILL NOT GO ABROAD.

NEW YORK, June 2nd.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Times* learns that Messrs. Mellon, Kellogg and Hoover, as members of the War Debt Commission, have taken the definite stand that direct negotiations for funding war debts shall be held at Washington, and under no circumstances will the Commission consider going abroad to attend a joint meeting of representatives of the debtor nations.

TEMPESTUOUS PETTICOATS.

EGGS THROWN AT GENERAL O'DUFFY.

NEW YORK, June 2nd.

Two hundred military police and detectives were unable to prevent a disturbance at the Armoury of the 158th Regiment yesterday evening, when the Irish General O'Duffy reviewed the Regiment. Women threw eggs at O'Duffy, who was greeted with a ferocious chorus of cat-calls and cries of "Traitor" and "Second Benedict Arnold." General O'Duffy met the egg-barrage smilingly, and on twenty women being ejected order was restored.

EARLIER CABLES.

"SOME UPLIFT."

U.S. ROBBERS WHO "SCOOPED UP" \$10,000.

CHICAGO, June 1st.

Five armed desperados entered the Bank of Chicago in the suburb of Cicero, and there herded thirteen employees at the back of a room while they scooped up ten thousand dollars and escaped in a motor car.

Later in the day a party of men, possibly the same gang, entered a large jewellers' in the business part of the town and by similar tactics secured loot valued at twenty thousand dollars.

MR. T. R. MARSHALL.

NEW YORK, June 1st.

The death is announced of Mr. Thomas Riley Marshall, who was Vice-President of the United States from 1913 to 1921. [Mr. Thomas Riley Marshall, L. D., who was born in Indiana in 1834, was admitted to the United States Bar in 1875. He was Governor of Indiana from 1909 to 1913.]

A WHALE CENSUS.

LABELS TO BE ATTACHED TO CETACEANS.

Tags are to be attached to whales in northern waters. The tag will be a round disc, several inches across, with a square hole in the middle. Through this aperture will pass a metal harpoon head. On the tag will appear an identification number, also the inscription "Johan Hjort, University of Christiania."

It sounds somewhat cruel, says an American paper, for Professor Hjort to go about sticking his name on innocent cetaceans in this fashion, but his purpose is humane and beneficial. He has started out to determine the number of whales remaining in northern waters, their migrations, and the truth of the assertion that steady hunting is driving them to extinction.

From his endeavours may result in the next few years measures to save the whale population, and with it, a considerable Norwegian industry. Professor Hjort keeps a record of all whales marked, by number, with the date and place of marking.

He looks to whalers to report to him whenever they catch the bearer of one of his tags, and to inform him where the creature was taken. The plan went into effect last summer, when a small craft bent exclusively on the earmarking errand cruised the waters in the vicinity of the Faroe Islands. The party succeeded in tagging a fair number of the whale population, but not enough to ensure the desired results. More tagging will no doubt be done in 1925.

THE PLAN.

When a sufficient number of the Hjort discs have found wearers, the law of averages and the reports of the whalers will begin to work, and it is believed that a showing would confirm the belief that the fishery is fast using up its source of supply, and that only strenuous measures of international protection similar to those limiting the killing of Pribiloff seals will save the cetaceous mammal and the industry of hunting him.

Much uncertainty remains as to the cruising radius of whales of different kinds. The tagged whales are to do a little involuntary work toward solving that question. The relative frequency of marked specimens taken in different northern waters will yield information about the travelling habits of their kind within the area in which they are actually known to dwell.

The apparatus used by the whale census takers rather closely resembles the harpoon gun of the whalers. The harpoon shaft fits into a heavy musket-like barrel, and a shoulder piece enables the marksmen to aim and fire his piece like an ordinary gun, rested or fixed on the ship's rail.

The harpoon itself differs from that of the whaler in one important respect. The light line is fastened not to the iron head, but to the shaft, slightly secured to the head, comes loose at a moderate tug. By retrieving the headless shaft, the harpoon shooter makes sure that he has actually tagged the whale.

WORLD'S WHEAT CROP.

The International Institute of Agriculture report that information so far available with regard to the areas under winter wheat this season covers a group of countries which in the aggregate grow normally 80 per cent. of all the wheat cultivated in the northern hemisphere, China excluded. And shows an increase of 2.9 per cent. on last year and of 2.8 per cent. on the average for the previous five years. The condition of crops at the beginning of March was satisfactory for Europe as a whole. Reports from the United States are for the most part favourable, though cold seems to have arrested growth and rain shortage was complained of in the western and south-western States. In the principal cereal-growing regions of India, particularly in the Punjab, wheat has suffered from frosts and lack of moisture.

If you talk to the Englishman about class war, revolution, or things of that kind, he will tell you in forcible language that he has no use for foreign theories or foreign crime.—*Vicomte Cave*.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

H.R.H. PRINCE GEORGE.

SHANGHAI, June 2nd.

H.R.H. Prince George's time yesterday and to-day was mainly occupied taking exercise. He played tennis, squash racquets and bowls at the Country Club. Yesterday evening he dined with the Consul-General and a small party. To-day he is to lunch with Sir Skinner Turner at the Shanghai Club. He proceeds to Wei-Hai-Wei this afternoon.

[FROM THE "DAILY BULLETIN"]

TSINGTAO COTTON STRIKES.

TOKYO, June 1st.

This afternoon, the Tokyo Labour Union representatives visited the Foreign Office and presented a copy of a resolution which had been passed at a mass meeting in support of the Tsingtao strikers and demanding the "suspension" of armed intervention, refraining from threatening the Chinese Government, and the punishment of the blindly selfish Japanese capitalists.

The Government, replying, emphasized that the warship was not sent for the purpose of strike suppression, but for protecting the Japanese residents from probable riots owing to the Chinese inability to do so.

JAPANESE AVIATORS.

PEKING, June 1st.

The Japanese aviators left for Heijo at 7.15 this morning.

OBITUARY.

MR. JAMES JONES.

SHANGHAI, May 31st.

The death is announced of Mr. James Jones, senior partner in the firm of Jones & Clarke.

POLITICAL SITUATION IN CHINA.

[FROM THE "DAILY BULLETIN"]

CHANG TSO LIN AND PEKING.

PEKING, June 1st.

It is now thought that Chang Tso Lin's visit to Peking will be deferred until after the holding of an important conference of the Fengtien leaders at Tientsin.

General Chang Tsung Chang left Tientsin for Tientsin yesterday, and Marshal Lu Yung Hsiang, Military Governor of Kiangsu, and Cheng Chien, Civil Governor of Kiangsu, and General Chiang Teng Hsuan, Commander of Bandit Suppression on the Shantung-Anhui-Kiangsu border, are expected to arrive in a few days.

Admiral Wen Shou Teh, who is acting as Governor of Tsingtao, is reported to be negotiating for the transfer to Fengtien of the Chihli Gulf Squadron.

POWERS OF SHANGHAI TUPAN.

SHANGHAI, May 31st.

Two long-expected mandates were issued last night.

The first, which deals with the powers of the Tupan of the Shanghai Municipal District, says that he must control the administrative affairs and supervise local self-government there. Included in his powers are the supervision of the district, control of the harbour, labour reforms, registration of the inhabitants and houses, control of fire brigades, anti-plague measures, public peace, foreign intercourse, certain monetary matters, public buildings and newly-constructed roads.

The Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai and the Superintendents of Police and the Harbour Bureau are placed under the Tupan.

The second mandate deals with the system of local self-government in Shanghai and the powers of the local self-governing institutions, which include supervision under the Tupan of roads, bridges, buildings, light trains, water-works, telephones, sanitation, relief work, education, recreation, financial affairs, and the disposal and control of municipal property.

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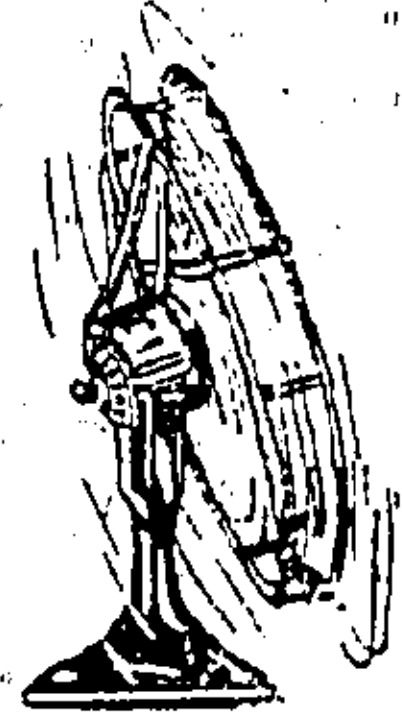
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ARE MEN FAIR TO WOMEN? MRS. SCHOFIELD COATES ON SEX PREJUDICE.

"Sex prejudice is still strong, and men are unwilling to be fair as far as women are concerned," said Mrs. Schofield Coates, in her presidential address at the eighteenth conference of the Women's Freedom League at Carlton Hall, Westminster, recently.

They had women doctors, lawyers, magistrates, jurors, Members of Parliament, and a woman second only to the President in the Department of Education, she continued, but they must not rest until they obtained equal freedom for women as for men. The National Union of Teachers accepted the new Burgham Scale, which differentiated between the sexes, and the women were the losers. The committee which agreed upon the scale was overwhelmingly composed of men, and the results made it very patent that women must have fair representation on all bodies which dealt with matters concerning their sex.

Women councillors and guardians needed to be very watchful, and should offer strenuous opposition to any attempts made to standardize women's pay at less than men's. It would be hard for them to succeed owing to the preponderance of men members on the various bodies, who were often a generation behind in their ideas concerning women.

In every part of the world, said Mrs. Coates, the emancipation of women was making headway. In all the Colonies, with the exception of South Africa, the franchise, complete or partial, had been won. In Northern Europe equal franchise was general, and women Cabinet Ministers were not now a novelty. In the Latin countries women's status and share in governing were advancing. The recent elections in Egypt had shown that women there were taking a greater share in affairs, and the news from India and other Eastern countries was encouraging.

"Perhaps the least satisfactory feature of our work," continued Mrs. Coates, "is the position of the married woman as mother and worker. She is still not recognised as the parent of her child with powers equal to those of the father. Concessions have been made, but with irritating reservations, and we shall not rest content with anything less than equality."

MRS. CLYNES' BUDGET. £5,000 NOT ENOUGH TO KEEP UP No. 11, DOWNING STREET.

Mr. J. R. Clynes, discussing with a *Daily News* reporter the expenses of maintaining No. 11, Downing-street, said that while they were in residence there Mrs. Clynes kept a strict record of all household expenditure.

"I am convinced that £5,000 a year is not enough for a Minister who has to live in Downing-street," he said. "In addition to all payments which we should probably have to meet of a purely private character, the accounts which were kept weekly show that the cost per week at No. 11 was something over £40. This sum is computed under three heads:—

Payment and Maintenance of Staff.
Cost of Lighting and Heating.
Expenses of Entertaining.

In the report of a committee on which I served three or four years ago, before I ever dreamed of going to Downing-street," said Mr. Clynes, "the expenses at Nos. 10 and 11 were investigated, and a rise of the Prime Minister's salary was favoured from £5,000 to £8,000."

"It should be added that after the deduction of tax and super-tax the £5,000 became £3,500, roughly."

It will be remembered that a few months ago Mr. Clynes declared that he "would not go there again" on account of the heavy expense. When Mrs. Clynes was questioned on moving into No. 11, she said that she thought there would be few receipts because of the big expense.

VILLAGE ROMANCE. RICH WOMAN MARRIES ODD-JOB MAN.

Telecombe, a tiny village between Brighton and Newhaven, was on April 22nd the scene of a romantic marriage between a woman, reputed to be worth £100,000 and a discharged ex-Regular soldier, 16 years her junior, who is an odd-job man in the village.

Both bride and bridegroom lived at Bushey, Hertfordshire, where they were well known as Church workers and Sunday-school teachers, but they were seldom seen together, and none of their neighbours knew that they were to be married.

The bride, Miss Mary Dorothy Burchell-Herne, daughter of a clergyman, owner of Bushey Grange, and reputed to be possessed of £100,000, is a member of a family which for many years has been prominent in the social life of West Hertfordshire. She is 49 years old. Her bridegroom, 16 years her junior, is Mr. Wm. Whitwell, an ex-soldier of the Regular Army, and since taking his discharge after 12 years' service has earned a living as an odd-job man.

Recently he has worked on the roads, and he has been a builder's labourer, and he has been a cleaner of the studios of Miss Lucy Kemp-Welch, the well-known painter, and has been an insurance agent.

He has lived near the Grange, which is set in a park of nearly 200 acres in a little cottage with his father, a water-works labourer.

WOMEN DIPLOMATISTS. FAMOUS LADY WIRE-PULLERS OF THE PAST.

There are not many professions which men still contrive to keep to themselves. Few of us may live to see a woman on the Woolstock or governing the Bank of England, but it is likely that a time will come when only in the fighting Services, and the Church, if ever there, will man be safe from the competition of the female of the species. Already the few small, highly-specialised vocations which the male still preserves for himself are being assaulted. Lady Frances Balfour claims a fair share of the Diplomatic Service for her sex. Whatever the shock it is to the feelings of the Foreign Office, it is to be admitted that she has a strong case. All sorts and conditions of men have ever agreed that, whatever else women may be, they are by nature diplomats. Those natural gifts and instincts now and in every other age have been trained and encouraged by the conditions of women's lives. To manage a father, a suitor, a husband, to say nothing of those more delicate creatures, servants and children, has been woman's only way to peace, prosperity, and happiness. Diplomacy, therefore, of man's life but a part, is woman's whole existence.

Lady Frances, in pleading her case, will not forget to add the signal examples of women's supremacy in the art of diplomacy. Elizabeth may not have been the greatest of Sovereigns, or even the very greatest of diplomatists. Take the very greatest of diplomatists, Cardinal Richelieu, said he, seldom lied, but he often deceived. Metternich always lied and never deceived anybody. Judged by that test, we must give first-class honours to the Virgin Queen. And she does not stand alone. In her own time Catherine de' Medici was a very competent rival. And the name of Catherine of Russia is entitled to honourable mention.

These were all Sovereigns, and perhaps it is not fair to infer the capacity of women from the achievements of the few who have sat upon a throne. But without the aid of a crown women have done great things in diplomacy. Governments in the eighteenth and even in the nineteenth century found it well worth their while to employ women who could reign over a brilliant salon as unofficial Ambassadors. Perhaps we should add that some ambitious mistresses of salons sought the prestige and the income thus to be earned. The most famous example is Madame de Lieven, who began her career in England as a Russian Ambassador's wife, but was much the better diplomatist of the two, and after his death acted for some years as the confidential agent of Russia in Western Europe, and later as wire-puller for the Government of Louis Philippe. That she was distinguished for her tact and her "faculty of turning every one to account" rather than for sound judgment of the weakness of women in diplomacy. Male diplomatists of repute have been known to exhibit precisely the same type of mind.

A more uncommon, but perhaps an equally feminine, character is to be found in the Baroness von Krudener. She also was a Russian and married a diplomatist, but, totally unlike Madame de Lieven, who was always in the world and very much of the world, she became a mystic and an enthusiast. In 1860 she was making trouble in Germany by preaching that Napoleon was the Beast in the Revelation. In 1875 she preached to the Tsar for three hours till he sobbed like a child and said he had found peace. He took her with him to Paris, and she persuaded him to set up the Holy Alliance, herself revising the Proclamation. He was for some time entirely under her influence. If a prophetess whom she kept told him it was God's will he should endow her particular religion. At that time Tsar drew the line, and Madame von Krudener fell from favour.

Strange creature as she was, it would be a mistake to imagine that she was without precedent or that she will have no successors. In bringing religious influences to bear upon statesmen and Sovereigns, women have always been very successful, and this sort of diplomatic to suppose that this sort of diplomatic will ever become obsolete. But in this, as in their other triumphs of diplomacy, women's work seems rather personal than professional, and not likely to be assisted by official relations.

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GRACE OF CARRIAGE. WHERE THE ENGLISH GIRL BEATS HER RIVALS.

Each different epoch of Fashion seems to give expression to one country more than another: the patches, powder, flowered-brocade and high-heeled buckled shoes of the eighteenth century typify France, tri-corn hats and mask veils Italy, and whilst the cumbersome distantly of the late Victorian era would seem characteristic of Germany, surely we come into our element with the present mode of clean lines, two and three piece suits and jumper frocks.

Our education with its drill and games, starts us with a pride in straight shoulders and a well carried head which during this century has earned for us the general admiration from other countries that properly selected English horses and English women merit more marks for grace of limb and ease of movement than those of any other nation.

REVERSIBLE WRAPS.

Women who seek both effect and service in a wrap combine lamé with velvet, making a reversible cloak that can be worn with either side turned out. The collar is invariably made of velvet for the double reason that it does not tarnish as the lamé is apt to do when worn close to the skin, and that it goes better with the velvet when the coat is worn with the velvet side out. Ruffles of velvet or a big roll collar, finished with tassels dangling from long silken cords, look well and fit in as a handsome finish to wraps of this elaborate kind.

To make an evening wrap, all the home dress-maker need do is to take a straight piece of lamé, line it with black or coloured velvet, and add a velvet collar such as has been just described. If something a little more decorative is required, she can draw the material in round the knees so that it balloons out round the body, yet clings in front the knees down. Slits can be let in for armholes, although many of the present-day models are left without these, and simply wrap around the wearer.

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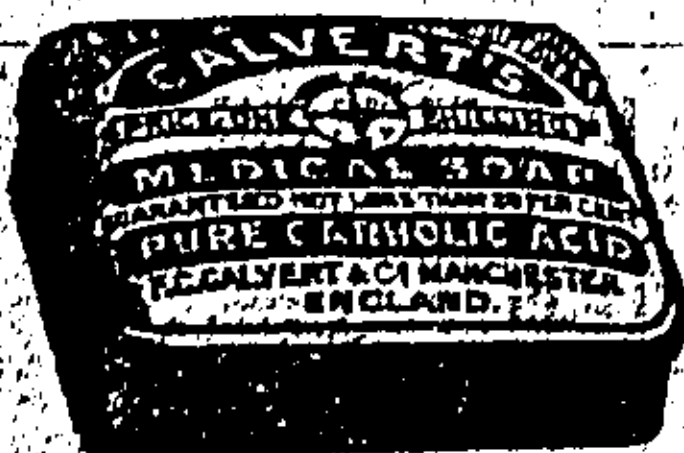
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CARICATURE.

CRITICISM OF MR. BEERBOHM'S METHOD.

The pleasure we take in personal caricature, writes A.A.B., is much the same as that aroused by satirical invective, and is not very creditable to human nature. There is something in the misfortune of our friends, wrote the French moralist, which is not displeasing to us.

Mimicry again, the inferior sister of caricature, is very amusing for every body excepting the person mimicked. Brown is no doubt a great man, and at bottom a good fellow. But it will do him a world of good to be laughed at even for his physical oddities. And so we go to the Leicester Galleries to laugh at those we know and don't know.

It must be obvious that there is a wide difference between personal and political or social caricature, the first being private and the second public matter. In attacking or defying a cause represented by an individual, great latitude has always been allowed to pen and pencil. An effect is to be produced, pleasant or unpleasant, for a public object, or an opinion dear to the heart of the artist. But there is any excuse for a caricature which picks out and exaggerates peculiarities of face or figure for no other object than to render ludicrous or repulsive an individual whom the artist happens to dislike. Personal caricatures surely are indefensible unless they are pleasant as well as funny.

PLEASANT AND UNPLEASANT.

Mr. Max Beerbohm has given us caricatures of individuals pleasant and unpleasant. Take the two caricatures of Lord Cecil and Mr. Lytton Strachey, curiously alike in contour. Lord Cecil is represented as a ghoul, a tall, lanky hunchback, with the long neck of a fowl or bird of prey stretched almost at right angles to the body, with a terrible beak of a nose. Mr. Beerbohm has no desire to hold up the League of Nations to hatred, ridicule or contempt in the person of its champion, for he confides to us that he only intends a sneer at the superiority of the Cecils.

Mr. Lytton Strachey is presented as a replica of Lord Cecil, with the addition of horn spectacles and a red garment. Whether our greatest stylist has offended Mr. Beerbohm I cannot say, as no explanation is vouchsafed.

Now contrast this pair of horrors with another couple, entirely pleasant and very funny. Lord Birkenhead, with his ironical smile and the inevitable cigar, and eyes which, though closing up, are still expressive, stooping down to pat Mr. Duff Cooper on the head; and "our Mr. Austen's" immaculate costume being criticised by the Parisian statesman, are quite good. But perhaps the perfection of personal caricature is reached in little Cunningham Graham on a hobby-horse, gazing at a centaur with a Vandyke beard leaping into space: there is both wit and charm in that.

POLITICAL CARICATURES.

Mr. Beerbohm is not always equally successful with the same person. Lord Balfour playing bridge is a failure, because the profile and the hands are not those of Arthur, and the metaphysical quotations put into his mouth are not in character. With all his faults our Elder Statesman would not talk so at the card-table. On the other hand, the barly Balfour (not Balfour of Burleigh), in white flannels and tortoiseshell spectacles, armed with a racket, is being implored by the recumbent youth surrounded by medicine bottles to go away, is a high point of art, personal likeness being combined with harmless satire.

The ground shifts and the rules change when you come to politics. Statesmen have always been considered fair game for the bravos of pen and brush. Junius did not hesitate to ascribe to the Dukes of Bedford and Grafton all the crimes in the calendar, natural and unnatural. Gillray and Rowlandson habitually attached horns, a tail, and cloven feet to Pitt or Fox as the case might be. In the milder nineteenth century, Tenniel and his successors in *Punch* pursued Disraeli for forty years with hostile cartoons, consistently based on insults to his race and insinuations of dishonesty, mere variants of the Old Clo' Man and the Hebrew conjuror.

I have no complaint to make of Mr. Beerbohm's caricatures of statesmen except that they are unrecognisable. Were it not for the writings on the margins and, as they were not always legible, my catalogue, I doubt if I should have recognised any of them, save only Lord Oxford addressing the ascetic undergraduate who is reading for the Craven. The Aquithian features are so strongly marked as to be easy for a less accomplished caricaturist than Max. But there is genuine and quite legitimate satire in the rosy smile, the comfortable paunch, the jauty dinner jacket, and generally hedonistic appearance of the Liberal leader.

It is astonishing how unsuccessful Mr. Beerbohm is with Mr. Lloyd George and the Prime Minister, so much so as to induce a suspicion that they are drawn from photographs or woodcuts. Mr. Baldwin's hair is straw-coloured, so as to diffuse an impression of sand over the whole figure. On Mr. Beerbohm's paper the Premier's locks are hyacinthine blue. I dare say Mr. Baldwin's features are as difficult to caricature as Mr. Bonar Law's.

IMPERSONAL CARICATURES.

With catlike steps Mr. Beerbohm picks his way over the treacherous ash of the Boer War. Lord Milner's likeness is so-so, but the irony of the words cuts like a razor. Volumes of criticism could not do more to wither than the imaginary doubts of the great Proconsul about his own career.

The true function of the satirist and the cartoonist is to take to the delineation of types. Millers did this and Hogarth. It is the only form of the art which survives. "The Rake's Progress" and "The Idle Apprentice" are still with us, while the political libels on Castlereagh and the Regent have to be hunted for in old print shops. It is in this higher impersonal sphere that Mr. Beerbohm is at his best, for there he avoids personal impertinence, escapes from his incapacity to catch a likeness, and gives us his pungent and common-sense opinions on questions of the day.

Mr. Beerbohm is justly scornful of the feebleness of the upper and middle classes in kissing the rod of the trade unionists, and this view he expresses in the unhappy but indissoluble marriage of Civilisation with Industrialism. He judges American men as despising, while they squeeze debts out of England, and American millionaires as pursuing Royalty and titles with frantic rivalry.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

Mr. Max Beerbohm is neither Swift nor Hogarth. But he is a very observant man, to whom a rare combination of wit and humour in almost equal proportions has been given. Some of his drawings, the one, for instance, of Lord Birkenhead and Mr. Duff Cooper, must have been done within the last three weeks, certainly since his arrival in town, which shows great executive power.

It is not yet possible to assign the niche in the historical gallery which he will occupy. Posterity, as Lord Baconfield has reminded us, is a very limited audience, and a very uncertain one. Who, for instance, could have foreseen that "Sibyl" laughed at as the extravaganzas of a Tory novelist turned politician, would eighty years later become the source of the Socialist's quotations? Of living caricaturists Mr. Beerbohm is unquestionably the first. The comparison of his work with that of Tenniel, Polignoni, Leslie Ward, F. C. Gould, E. T. Reid, and Harry Furniss would require more knowledge, and time than I have at command.

Not the least clever of his achievements is the fugacity by which he keeps an atmosphere of prestige. As a luncheon at the Garrick or the Arts, Max would be destroyed. So keen is the curiosity about his movements that on behalf of the public I make bold to ask, when summer comes and the parliaments cease talking, and the mosquitoes begin biting, what does Max do with himself?

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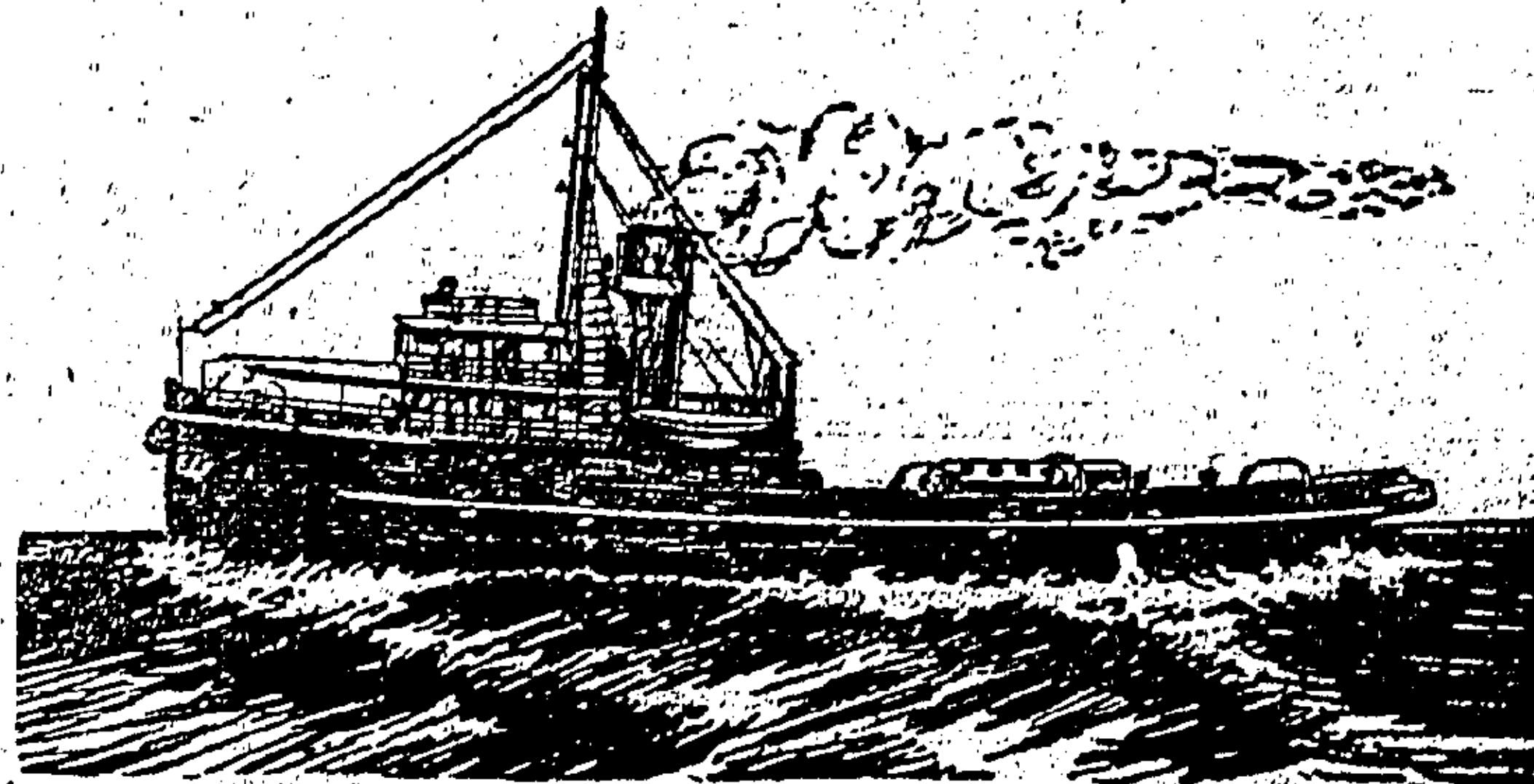
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HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"LEESANG"	Saturday	6th June	8 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"WALSING"	Sunday	7th June	10 a.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"KWAISANG"	Tuesday	9th June	Noon
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"K'WONGSHING"	Wednesday	10th June	10 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Wednesday	10th June	3 p.m.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Thursday	11th June	3 p.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"MINGSANG"	Friday	12th June	8 a.m.
Kobe via AMOI, SHANGHAI	"HOSANG"	Sunday	14th June	7 a.m.
TIENSIN	"CHIPSING"	Monday	15th June	Noon
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"CAEMARTHESHIRE"	11th June	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg via Oran.
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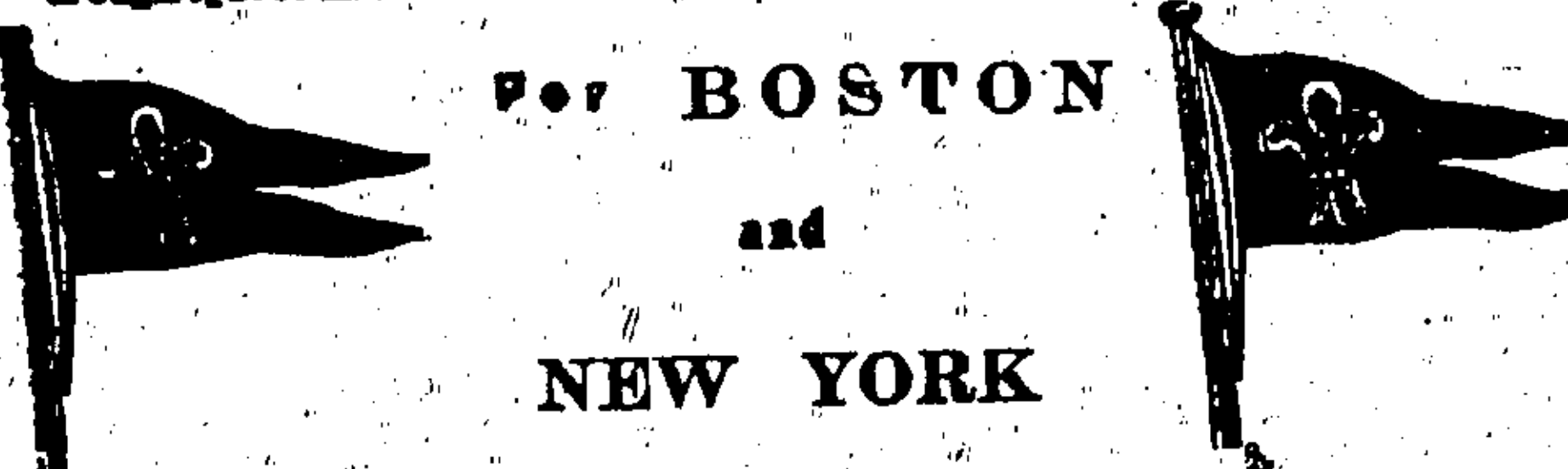
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"JEYPORE"	8,218	17th June	Singapore & Bombay.
"MIRZAPUR"	8,715	20th June	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way
"MALWA"	10,941	27th June	Marsailles & London
"DELTA"	8,067	11th July	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way
"KASHMIR"	8,985	11th July	Marsa, London, Antwerp & Hall.
"MANTUA"	10,902	25th July	Marsailles & London
"SOUDAN"	8,894	6th Aug.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way
"KASHGAR"	9,006	8th Aug.	Marsailles, London & A'werp.
"MACEDONIA"	11,059	22nd Aug.	Marsailles & London
"SICILIA"	6,813	23rd Sept.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KALYAN"	9,118	6th Sept.	Marsailles & London.
"JEYPORE"	8,218	19th Sept.	Marsailles, London & A'werp.
"MIRZAPUR"	8,715	3rd Oct.	Marsailles, London & A'werp.
"MALWA"	10,941	17th Oct.	Marsailles, London & Antwerp.
"DELTA"	8,067	31st Oct.	Marsailles, London & Antwerp.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	14th Nov.	Marsailles, London & Antwerp.
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"TAKLIWA"	7,535	23rd July	do.

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"TILAWA"	10,000	14th June	Kobe
"TALAMBA"	8,018	24th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"TAKLIWA"	7,535	26th June	Kobe
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	5th July	Shanghai, Moji, & Yokohama
"KASHGAR"	9,006	7th July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"SOUDAN"	8,894	10th July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"MACEDONIA"	11,059	14th July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"SICILIA"	6,813	17th Aug.	Shanghai & Kobe
"KALYAN"	9,118	7th Aug.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"JEYPORE"	8,218	8th Aug.	Shanghai
"MIRZAPUR"	8,715	21st Aug.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"MALWA"	10,941	4th Sept.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"DELTA"	8,067	12th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"ARAFURA"	6,000	18th Sept.	Shanghai & Kobe
"TILAWA"	10,000	23rd Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"TALAMBA"	8,018	2nd Oct.	do.
"TAKLIWA"	7,535	10th Oct.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	16th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"KASHGAR"	9,006	17th Oct.	do.
"SOUDAN"	8,894	18th Nov.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"MACEDONIA"	11,059	14th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"SICILIA"	6,813	15th Nov.	do.
"KALYAN"	9,118	15th Dec.	do.
"JEYPORE"	8,218	12th Dec.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"MIRZAPUR"	8,715		
"MALWA"	10,941		
"DELTA"	8,067		
"KASHMIR"	8,985		
"MANTUA"	10,902		
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SHANGHAI & NEWPORT	"ICHANG"	On 3rd June, 4 p.m.
JAVA PORTS	"TAIKOO WANG"	On 4th June, 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 4th June, 11 a.m.
HOIHOW & SINGAPORE	"CHIN HUA"	On 5th June, 11 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, OKHPOO & TIENTSIN	"HULCHOW"	On 5th June, 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 7th June, 11 a.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"KIANGSU"	On 8th June, 5 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KIUNGCHOW"	On 8th June, 11 a.m.
SWATOW, AMOI & SINGAPORE	"ANKING"	On 9th June, Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"KANGCHOW"	On 10th June, Noon.
HOIHOW & SINGAPORE	"TEAN"	On 12th June, 11 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KWANGCHOW"	On 14th June, 11 a.m.
HOIHOW & SINGAPORE	"KWEIYANG"	On 16th June, 11 a.m.

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